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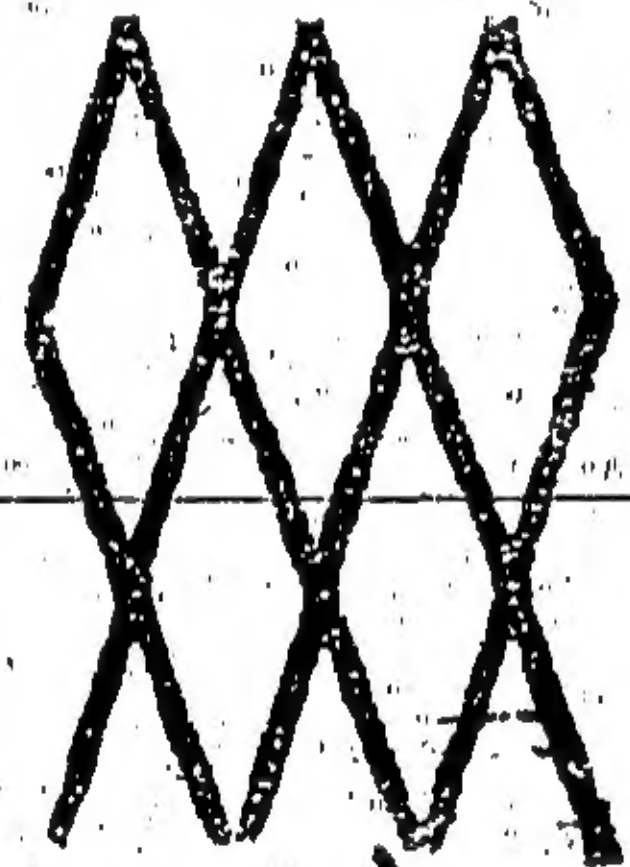
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FOREIGN GARRISONS IN CHINA.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

At the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions on November 29th, Mr. Hanikura, for the Japanese delegation, presented a statement on Japan's attitude in regard to foreign garrisons in China.

The Japanese Delegation wishes to explain why and how Japanese garrisons in various parts of China have come to be stationed there. At the outset, however, I desire to disclaim most emphatically that Japan has ever entertained any aggressive purposes or any desire to encroach illegitimately upon Chinese sovereignty in sending or maintaining these garrisons in China.

(1) Japanese railway guards are actually maintained along the South Manchuria railway and the Shantung Railway. With regard to the Shantung railway guards, Japan believes she has on more than one occasion made the position sufficiently clear. She has declared, and now reaffirms, her intention of withdrawing such guards as soon as China shall have notified her that a Chinese police force is duly organized and ready to take over the charge of railway protection.

The maintenance of troops along the South Manchuria railway stands on a different footing. This is conceded and recognised by China under the Treaty of Peking, 1905 (additional agreement Article Two). It is a measure of absolute necessity under the existing state of affairs in Manchuria—a region which has been made notorious by the activity of mounted bandits. Even in the presence of Japanese troops these bandits have made repeated attempts to raid the railway zone. In a large number of cases they have cut the telegraph lines and committed other acts of ravage. Their lawless activity on an extended scale has, however, been effectively checked by the Japanese railway guards, and general security has been maintained for civilian residents in and around the railway zone. The withdrawal of the railway guards from the zone of the South Manchuria railway would no doubt leave these districts merely to the bandits and the same conditions of unrest would there prevail as in the remote corners of Manchuria. It is not possible for Japan to forgo the right, or rather duty, of maintaining railway guards in Manchuria whose presence is duly recognised by Treaty.

When the revolution broke out in China there was complete disorder in the Hupoh District, which formed the base of the revolutionary operations. As the lives and property of foreigners were exposed to danger, Japan, together with Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and the other principal Powers, dispatched troops to Hankow for the protection of her people. The region since has been the scene of frequent disturbances, and there were recently clashes between forces of the North and South as Chansu, pillaged by troops at Ichang, and a mutiny of soldiers at Hankow. Such conditions of unrest naturally retarded the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Hankow, but it had never been intended that these troops should remain permanently. The Japanese Government must be assured that China will immediately take effective measures for the maintenance of peace and order and for the protection of foreigners, and that she will fully assume responsibility for the damage that may be or may have been done to foreigners. The stationing of garrisons by foreign countries in North China is recognised by the Chinese Government under the protocol relating to the Boxer Revolution of 1900. Provided there is no objection from the other countries concerned Japan will be ready, acting in unison with them, to withdraw her garrison as soon as actual conditions warrant it. As for the Japanese troops scattered along the lines of the Chinese eastern railway, they have been stationed in connection with the Inter-Allied agreement concluded at Vladivostok in 1919, and their duties are to establish communication between the Japanese contingents in Siberia and South Manchuria. It goes without saying, therefore, that these troops will be withdrawn as soon as the evacuation of Siberia by Japanese troops is effected.

At the present time Japan maintains in China proper approximately 4,500 troops, located as follows:—At Tientsin, two battalions, approximately 1,200 men; at Hankow, one battalion, approximately 600 men; in Shantung: at Tainan, two companies, approximately 300 men; along the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway and at Tsingtao, four battalions, approximately 3,400 men; total, 4,500 men.

STATEMENT REGARDING JAPANESE POLICE.

In considering the question of Japanese consular police in China, two points must be taken into account:—

(1.) That such police do not interfere with the Chinese or other foreign nations, as their functions are strictly confined to the protection and control of Japanese subjects.

(2.) The most important duties with which the Japanese police are charged are, first, to prevent the commission of crimes by Japanese; and secondly, to find and prosecute Japanese criminals when crimes are committed.

In view of the geographical proximity of the two countries it is natural that certain disorderly elements in Japan should move to China, and, taking advantage of present conditions in that country, there undertake unlawful activities. When these lawless persons are caught in the act of crime by the Chinese police it is not difficult for that police force to deal with the case of the culprits by handing them over as early as possible to the Japanese authorities for prosecution and trial, but when the originals flee from the scene of their acts it is in many cases hard to discover who committed the crimes, and what were the causes and circumstances that led to their commission. This is the more difficult for the Chinese

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FATE OF MANCHURIA.

A TELEGRAM TO MR. HUGHES.

A correspondent writing from Mukden to Peking on 30th December says:—The people of Manchuria have suddenly realised that their fate is even now hanging in the balance and they are terribly anxious to avert the disaster which they fear is about to overwhelm them. Accordingly a meeting was called in Mukden on 29th December to discuss what steps might be taken. The meeting was attended by authorised delegates of the United Provincial Assemblies, Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and Educational Associations of the provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang. In view of the belief that appears to be held in America that Manchuria is not really a part of China and can be dealt with differently, it was decided to send to Mr. Hughes the following telegram:—

Authorised representatives of Manchurian Provincial Legislatures, Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and Educational Associations appeal to American sense of fair play to take up China's case at Conference. Manchuria is an integral part of China. We appeal for open door in Manchuria and that American and other Western business men may be free to give us the help we want. In any case we claim the right of self-determination. We also ask that the Twenty-One Demands be cancelled and that the Shantung question be settled justly. We do not wish to believe that America seeks justice only for the strong.

(Signed) PAI YUNG-CHEN,
President Provincial Legislature,
for above representatives.

Similarly worded telegrams were sent to the Chinese Delegates at Washington. The correspondent adds that it would be impossible to convene a more representative body, and the depth of their feeling shows how much they dislike what appears to be the programme for Manchuria, and how real is their belief in the disinterestedness of America. If their appeals fail their disappointment will be deep and bitter.

PROPOSED CONSORTIUM LOAN.

THE SALT SURPLUS.

A Peking message says:—A proposal has been made that the Consortium should issue bonds to the value of \$90,000,000, secured on the salt surplus, for the purpose of consolidating loans secured on salt amounting to approximately \$75,000,000, leaving the balance of some \$15,000,000 presumably available to the Central Government. The Chinese Banking Group are being invited to participate in this issue. The Chinese state semi-officially that, while the Central Government and the Chinese bankers never accepted the New Consortium, they felt themselves bound by the stipulations of the Re-organisation Loan Agreement, providing that the Government, if it desires to float further loans secured on salt, must first consult the Quintuple Group and also that the latter have the right to transfer its privileges. The Chinese Government therefore feel themselves responsible in this respect to the New Consortium as the successor of the Old Consortium.

"THE BANDBOX."

Beautiful Doris Kenyon wins her right to a place in the screen firmament equaling the niche she holds in the esteem of her tremendous stage following by the noteworthy achievement of her career as the star of "The Bandbox," the Deitrich-Beck, Inc. production of Louis Joseph Vance's greatest story, which comes to the World Theatre, beginning to-day.

Alison Landis, an American actress, smuggles a famous pearl necklace, known as the Cadogan Collar, into the United States by hiding it in the lining of a new hat and tricking her innocent fiancé, Benjamin Staff, into carrying the bandbox through the Customs. On the pier of New York the fiancé gets the bandbox mixed with another, identically the same, carried by Eleanor Searle, a younger singer. Before Miss Searle can return the bandbox she is overtaken by her father, an international crook, because of whom she left home seven years before, and who has been on the track of the pearls. He takes the necklace away from her and, to cover his tracks, spirits Miss Searle herself away to his "roost" on a deserted island in Long Island Sound. But the crook, known as Arbutnot Ismay, has been shadowed the whole seven years by a cousin, Wm. H. If, whose life has been a tragedy through his resemblance to the crook, a resemblance so close that even the daughter cannot tell them apart. If and Staff rush to the island to rescue Eleanor. In the crook's fair a pistol shot brings to an end a thrilling encounter. But who is killed? Is it Ismay or If? It was neither Staff nor Eleanor, for both are clasped in each other's arms at the finish.

authorities, as they have no power to make domiciliary visits to the homes of foreigners who enjoys extra-territorial rights, or obtain judicial testimony in due from such foreigners. Without the full co-operation of the Japanese police, therefore, the punishment of crime is in a great measure impossible. This tendency is especially evident in Manchuria, in which region hundreds of thousands of Japanese are residing. In places where the Japanese police are stationed there are far fewer cases of crimes among Japanese than in places without Japanese police. The lawless elements constantly move to districts beyond the reach of Japanese police supervision. Japanese policing provides protection for Chinese communities, which at present, their own organization fails to provide.

MURDER AT WEST POINT.

CHINESE RUNS AMOK AND KILLS HIS WIFE.

FOUR OTHER WOMEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A Chinese glass blower ran amok in a house in Belcher Street, West Point, yesterday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, and murdered a woman, who it appears was his wife, and seriously injured four other women. The four women were removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from terrible injuries. The man was arrested by a Chinese constable armed only with a truncheon. A chopper was used to commit the horrible crime.

The arrested man, To Cho, it appears, has been on unfriendly terms with his wife Chung Yee Mui—the murdered woman—for some time, and he frequently made visits to No. 39, Belcher Street, a brothel to which the woman had become attached. Violent quarrels are stated to have been the outcome of each visit and recently the two had appeared before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs—the man seeking to take his wife out of the brothel, and the latter electing to remain where she was.

Yesterday morning the man paid a visit to Chung Yee Mui's cubicle and after a quiet conversation he was heard to raise his voice, demanding money: the demand was refused. Then came the cries of "Save life." The other inmates of the house, eight girls, four amahs and the mistress, rushed to the cubicle and saw Chung Yee Mui struggling desperately with the man, who was hacking at her with a chopper. The women attempted to drag the frenzied man away, but he furiously turned on them, slashing one on the head and another on the back.

Police whistles were blown and the terrified girls scattered in all directions pursued by the madman. The amahs escaped to the street and the girls took refuge in their cubicles. The man smashed down the thin wooden partition of one cubicle and entered, wounding two other girls severely—about the head and body.

Not satisfied with one chopper the man ran into the kitchen and procured another, and with a weapon in each hand he continued his blood-thirsty search. The only girls to escape were three who successfully hid themselves under a bed, covering themselves up with a bed cover. Returning to the front cubicle in which Chung Yee Mui was lying dead in a pool of blood, the man threw down his weapons and awaited arrest.

A Chinese constable on duty on the Praya pluckily entered the house armed only with his truncheon. The man sat quietly on the bed and allowed himself to be arrested. Shortly afterwards Inspector Kent arrived on the scene and the prisoner was handcuffed and taken to West Point Police Station. The dead body of Chung Yee Mui, with shocking injuries to the head and throat, was removed to the mortuary.

The man will probably be charged at the Magistracy this morning.

SPORT.

VARSITY TENNIS.

PAST & PRESENT.

Before the congregation of the Hongkong University, on Wednesday afternoon an interesting doubles tennis match between past and present Students was played on the Vice-Chancellor's and Staff's tennis courts. The Past won easily by seven sets to two.

The players were:—
PAST.—Messrs. W. Lok Wei (capt.), Ng Sze Kwong, Wong Po Keung, Yew Man Tsun, C. Choo and M. H. Lo.
PRESENT.—Messrs. A. A. Rumbahn (capt.), D. Liang, S. A. M. Sepher, D. K. Samy, H. M. Soo and M. Y. Yuc.

DETAILED RESULTS.

No. 1 Set.—Wei and Ng (Past), Yue and Soo (Present).—Past won 9-2.
No. 2 Set.—Wei and Ng (Past), Rumbahn and Liang (Present).—Past won 7-4.
No. 3 Set.—Wei and Ng (Past), Samy and Sepher (Present).—Past won 9-2.
No. 4 Set.—Wong and Yew (Past), Samy and Sepher (Present).—Past won 9-2.
No. 5 Set.—Wong and Yew (Past), Rumbahn and Liang (Present).—Past won 7-4.
No. 6 Set.—Wong and Yew (Past), Yue and Soo (Present).—Past won 11-0.
No. 7 Set.—Lo and Hunt (Past), Samy and Sepher (Present).—Present won 7-4.
No. 8 Set.—Lo and Hunt (Past), Rumbahn and Liang (Present).—Present won 8-3.
No. 9 Set.—Lo and Hunt (Past), Yue and Soo (Present).—Past won 9-5.
In all 90 games were played and out of this number the Past won 65 and the Present 24.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON v. H.K.F.C.

In this home match to-morrow at 4 p.m., Kowloon will be represented by Hayward, Murlison and Oswald; Roberts, Weyman (capt.) and McKelvie; Wheeler, Conpland, Millard, A. Duncan and Coombs. Reserve: Morley.

KOWLOON 2nd XI. v. PUNJABIS.

In this 2nd XI match on the Punjabis ground, Kowloon, to-morrow, at 2.30 p.m., Kowloon will be represented by A. N. Other, Spary and Doggerell; Baldwin, Harland and A. W. Brown; Hallam, Hall, Pasco, Mason (capt.), and Thompson. Reserves: Norton, Rasmussen, Duncan and Evans.

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It is published at the Office of the "Hongkong Daily Press."

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.		
Peking	Soochow	Canton
Tientsin	Chinkiang	Wampoa
Peitaiho	Nanking	Kowloon
Chinwangtao	Wuhu	Lappa
Taku	Kowling	Shanghai
Amoy	Hankow	Kongmoon
Manchuria	Yochow	Nanning
Trade Office	Shanghai	Wuchow
Newchwang	Ichang	K'Chuan
Dairen	Chungking	Pakhoi
Port Arthur	Hankow	Holow
Chiaofoo	Chingpo	Lungchow
Wenchow	Wenchow	Holow
Tainan	Santao	Holow
Mukden	Foochow	Szema
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CHURCH CONSECRATION AT CANTON.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

The English equivalent of Maan Fuk Road, Canton, is said to be "10,000 blessings." An enterprising municipality has given it the benefit of its attention and what was once a narrow and unimposing street, is now a wide thoroughfare, big enough for motor-bus, motor, and the varied type of traffic peculiar to Canton. It was here that the Bishop of Victoria (Bt. Rev. Dr. C. B. Duppuy) on Wednesday, in the presence of an immense congregation, consecrated the Church of Our Saviour, the first Church to be so consecrated in the Canton area in connection with the ministrations of the Church of England.

The Bishop, in the course of his sermon gave some interesting particulars of the work in Canton leading up to the building of the present Church. The Rev. Mok Shau Tsang began work in Canton in 1904, renting a little house in Henan at \$9 a month. There was no congregation at all. Services were carried on in rented premises in a back street. After two or three years the centre of work was removed to the street where the present church now stands. In 1920 the site was purchased with the aid of part of the Pan-Anglican grant made during the Episcopacy of Bishop Lander who laid the foundation stone of the church in 1920. The city walls were standing when the site was purchased and at first it never looked as if they would command so fine a situation. Now, after many difficulties, the church had been built and after 17 years of labour, Mr. Mok and those who had laboured with him, both Chinese and European, had the joy of seeing the fruit of their labours in the building which had been consecrated that day.

Before the time of the service had arrived, the church was full to overflowing. The Bishop was attended by the Reverend Archdeacon E. J. Barnett, Revs. C. L. Blanchett, P. Jenkins, A. D. Stewart, W. W. Rogers, H. Copley Moyle and Revs. Mok Shau Tsang, Wong Tsing Ng, Lei Kait Yau, Lai Kai Cheong, and Tso So Fong. The Service of Consecration was followed with reverence and rapt attention and evidently interested the large number of Chinese present.

The choir consisted of students of St. Hilda's Girls' College and Holy Trinity (Boys') College who led the singing of the hymns, etc. Mr. R. T. Nelson at the organ rendered efficient service.

The Bishop, attended by his chaplains, entered the church by the west door and proceeded to different parts of the church as set out in the Order of Service.

Praying from 2 Chronicles 5, 14 v. "The Glory of the Lord filled the House of God," the Bishop said that the consecration of a new church must always be an occasion for rejoicing and thanksgiving. So many hopes centred round it: hopes for ourselves, our children and for the generations to come. For, after all, the House of God is the home of all men's finest hopes. Here little children are brought to be offered to the God who gave them, to be received into the great family of Christ's Church. Here also, childhood, manhood and womanhood were consecrated by the laying on of hands.

Here, those who tread life's way together, pledge their truth and ask God's blessing on the way that lies before. Here men called of God are set apart for the Sacred Ministry of God's word and Sacraments. Here, week by week, we gather for confession, for praise, for thanksgiving, for meditation, for instruction.

Here, at our journey's end, our bodies are brought and laid in their last resting place in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through Jesus Christ Our Lord. We set apart this building to be for all time a House of God; a House of Prayer where God is waiting to be gracious to every soul that seeks Him; a House of Praise and Thanksgiving where man offers to his Maker and Redeemer, the Eternal, the Infinite, yet ever Present God—the Worship and thanksgiving which he owed; a House of Peace where man lays aside his earthly cares and receives food convenient for him and goes out to face the future with strength renewed. Nothing can be too noble, too beautiful for a House of God. Whatever life up Worship had its place there.

But the greater beauty of all is the beauty of holiness. For you may fill this House of God with every earthly treasure, and yet it may be of no avail. It is only where the Glory of the Lord fills the House of God that true blessing comes. Some churches have an atmosphere of God about them and some lives too. Jesus Christ said, "I am the Light of the World. Ye are the Light of the World. A city set on a hill cannot be hid."

The church is as a city set on a hill. Here is in the heart of this great city and in the heart of this great province with all their great progress and with all their change. Many, please God, will flock to it from all parts of the province and soon, I hope, it may become the mother of many churches.

Dealing with the church of Christ and China's future, the Bishop proceeded: The property of Jesus Christ is to be universal. He belongs to no one race. He belongs to all races. His life, death, and resurrection, was for all. His teaching, salvation, and gift of His Holy Spirit is for all. Six hundred years ago, Kublai Khan came under Christian influence and all China might have become Christian. In doing so it does not for a moment mean that she need cast away anything of the past that has been good.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHINESE SEAMEN'S DISPUTE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As we have been frequently asked what attitude the Officers and Engineers will adopt in the event of the breakdown of negotiations between the Shipowners and the Chinese Seamen's Union, we desire to put our considered view before the public through the hospitality of your columns.

Shortly and clearly, the Guilds will maintain a strict neutrality.

On the one hand, our members, as wage earners, cannot and will not in any way attempt to fill a gap that may be caused by any concerted action of the members of the Union for the betterment of their conditions of living.

On the other hand, they do not, as officers, in any way associate themselves with any movement on the part of those whom they have in the course of duty to direct.

That is to say that any measures necessary for the safety of life and property will, in all cases, be taken, but, in the absence of the necessary staff to carry out their orders, no work of a profit-making description, can be undertaken.—Yours faithfully,

T. T. LAURENSEN.

Assistant Secretary, China Coast

Officers' Guild.

W. J. STOKES.

Branch Secretary, Marine Engineers' Guild of China.

January 12th, 1922.

And when China does become Christian there is so much she may contribute to the Christianity of the world, in orderliness, in power of thought, in adaptability, in experience, in cheerfulness, in industry, in persistence. The only final solution for the problems of the world is the Christian solution. Humanity will find no other way. The future of Christianity in China depends on the way it is presented and on the purity of its professors. It never has been a western thing and must not be presented as such. It must be presented in all the light of the past experience of Christianity and in the light of our own past experience also.

We new Chinese Christian literature and by this I mean something more than a literature which is the translation of the literature of the West, and we need both among the clergy and laymen of strong intellectual attainment—who will not shrink from hard thought—some Christian Confucius. The thing that has always counted most in the spread of the Christian faith has been the purity of the lives of its professors, for it is through the personal influence of Christians that Christianity spreads. It spreads by contagion and it takes a soul to make a soul.

Before closing the Bishop referred to the great pioneer missionary, Robert Morrison who reached Canton 115 years ago. Then the country was practically closed to the missionary and the Gospel. It was a crime for a Chinese to teach and for a foreigner to learn Chinese. No public preaching or teaching was allowed. All Morrison could do was to address an individual or two in an inner apartment with doors securely locked. But he persisted amid many difficulties. He lived laborious days in the factory on the old river front and he gave China the priceless gift of the Scriptures in her own tongue. Robert Morrison was only one of a great army of men and women, Chinese and foreign, who had cheerfully given their lives that Christ's Church might be built up in this land. All about them they had evidence that the labours of those who had gone before had not been in vain. The latest evidence of all was the church in which they were now assembled, a church built almost entirely by Chinese money and served by Chinese clergy. They could face the future unafraid if only by the consecration of their lives they allowed the Glory of God to fill this House of God.

The attendance included H.B.M. Consul-General, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., LL.D.; U.S. Consul-General, Mr. I. Bergold and Mrs. Bergold, Mrs. Wingfield Digby, Mr. and Mrs. Staples Smith, Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. Hodson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gerken and many others. Opportunity was afforded to view the building and to admire the spaciousness of it, the fittings, and the care and efficiency which have obviously been spent in bringing it to successful fruition. It occupies a commanding position on the Maan Fuk Road and should appeal to Chinese adherents and others, by reason of the fact that the design is not wholly Western. Inside there is comfortable accommodation for 700 people, a well appointed gallery helping in this respect. The woodwork throughout is in oak and the harmonising tones of everything within the building speak of the thought and care which has been expended in this direction. The cost of the building is in the region of \$40,000, about three-fourths of this sum having been subscribed by Chinese. Gifts in kind have been generously given to the church.

A bell by Sir Paul Chater, organ by Mr. R. T. Nelson, altar cloth and linen by members of the Victoria Diocesan Association, being a few of many. An impressive moment in the Service was when the Chinese Pastor read out a lengthy list of all those who had rendered help.

Visitors to Canton could not do better than search out the street of the ten thousand blessings and view for themselves the work that has been and is being done. In due time, when funds permit, it is hoped to build a Parish School and Pastor's House on part of the land available.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY EXTENSION.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at the offices of Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co., Ltd., the agents, yesterday morning. The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang (Chairman of Directors) presided and there were also present:—The Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. G. M. Dodwell and Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Directors) Mr. F. P. Marsh (Manager) and Messrs. D. J. Lewis, C. Osmond, L. E. Ozorio, O. Baptista, L. Lopes, Leung Yan Po, Leung Fae Tin, Ip Fook, Leung Wing Sang, To Tso Hing, W. Fraser, Wong Kwai Leung, Chaw Tsun Nin and Shi Shiu Ting (shareholders).

The purpose of the meeting was to enter into an agreement with the Hongkong Government for a licence to supply electric light and power in Hongkong and Apichau, under an Electricity Ordinance in contemplation.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—At the general meeting in 1920 I mentioned that permission to extend our operations would only be granted subject to certain control by the Government in the matter of prices charged to consumers, after the manner of public supply companies at home. Your Directors have been in negotiation with the Government since that date, and this meeting has been called to lay before you for approval the terms of a licence offered us by the Government in their letter of 10th December last. You have all had an opportunity of seeing this letter, setting forth the Government terms, which are as follows:

Clause (1).—Subject to the charges for current being maintained as at present until such time as they shall be revised in accordance with the arrangements suggested hereafter, the standard net profit payable to shareholders, after deducting working costs, management expenses, reserve or sinking fund and depreciation, shall not exceed 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company; any loan issued from time to time being counted as part of such paid up capital, the interest on such loans being deducted from the amount of the net profit.

Clause (2).—Half of any increase of net profit beyond the amount stipulated in paragraph (1) shall be devoted to the reduction of charges to consumers, the other half to whatever purpose the Company may consider desirable.

Clause (3).—The amounts of the deductions referred to in paragraph (1) not to exceed 8 per cent. for depreciation and 6 per cent. for sinking fund or reserve, both sums being calculated on the written down capital value as shown in the balance sheet at the end thereof. Such sums to be set aside each year solely for the purpose for which they are primarily intended and not to be used for keeping buildings, machinery, or plant in order. No deduction under either of these headings may be made in any year in excess of the amount stipulated for such year under this arrangement.

Clause (4).—The maximum charge for light and power shall be as follows:—
Light, per unit 18 cents.
Power, per unit (unrestricted hours) 7 1/2
Power, per unit (provided that current is not consumed between 9.30 and 5.30 p.m.) 5

Provided always that the above maximum charges per unit for power shall not apply in the case of lift motors, crane motors or motors having a very low load factor.

Clause (5).—In the event of the net profit falling below the limit set forth in Clause (1) above, the Company shall have power to apply for an increase in the maximum rates of charge, and thereupon new rates shall be fixed by arbitration.

The arbitrators shall be, one person appointed by Government, one by the Company, and one by mutual agreement.

Clause (6).—A satisfactory contract for the supply of light and power to the Government shall be entered into prior to the introduction of the Ordinance.

Clause (7).—The period of the monopoly shall be for a term of 25 years and the area of supply the Island of Hongkong and Apichau.

The CHAIRMAN continued: Your Directors have given very careful consideration to the Government's terms and have no hesitation in recommending their acceptance, as in our opinion the proposal is one which will place the Company on a sound footing.

Before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be glad to answer any questions or give any information desired.

There being no questions the Chairman then put the following resolution to the meeting:—

"That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Government of Hongkong for the grant to the Company of a licence (under a new Electricity Ordinance in contemplation) to supply electric light and power in the Islands of Hongkong and Apichau for a period of 25 years upon the terms of a letter addressed by the Hon. Director of Public Works to the Agents of the Company dated the 10th day of December 1921 with such modifications as the Directors may deem expedient."

The Hon. Sir PAUL CHATER seconded the resolution was carried.

UNISSUED CAPITAL TO BE CALLED UP.

The CHAIRMAN: Before you go, gentlemen, I have to inform you that we have decided to call up the balance of unissued capital, amounting to some 60,000 shares, and that these will be issued on July 1st, 1922, at par to shareholders on the register at that date in the proportion of one share to every four shares held by them. These new shares will rank for dividend as from July 1st, 1922 equally with the old shares.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY INDIAN POLICE CLERK.

ELEVEN CHARGES PREFERRED.

ANOTHER MAN ARRESTED.

Further serious developments in the case of Fatah Mahomed, the Indian Clerk, employed in the Police Accountants' office, arose at the Magistracy, yesterday, when Mr. R. E. Lindsell remanded the case for another few days pending further police enquiries and the preparation of a defence by Mr. Leo Longinotto.

There were three important features at yesterday's hearing, the first being the arrest of a second man named Aboni Santra, a motor mechanic employed at the Automobile Trading Company, who is said to have assisted Fatah Mahomed in the alleged frauds. The second feature was that the charges against Fatah Mahomed and his confederate have been increased from three to eleven. The third feature was the fixing of bail pending the hearing of the case. Mr. Lindsell fixed the bail at \$15,000 in the case of the first defendant. Mr. Longinotto hopes to raise this sum of money among defendant's friends by to-morrow. Bail for the second defendant will not be decided upon until Saturday next, when the case will be again mentioned in Court.

A Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Assistant Crown Solicitor, is conducting the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Longinotto is appearing for both defendants.

A summary of the charges is as follows:—

(a.) That Fatah Mahomed, on December 28th, by means of false pretences, induced from Messrs. Ah Men and King Cheong & Co., four bags, valued at \$200, for the use of two motor-ambulances.

(b.) That, during the month of December, he and another fraudulently conspired to obtain from the Government of the Colony the sum of \$2,121.40.

(c.) That being employed in the capacity of a clerk, he made false entries of material to a pay sheet for the month of December, 1921.

(d.) That, with intent to defraud, he caused the sum of \$2,140.40 to be paid by the Colonial Treasurer to one Lai Wing Nam, by falsely pretending that certain bills, nineteen in number, were bills of the Wing Kat Cheong Shop, in respect of goods bought by the Police Department.

(e.) That he caused this sum of money (\$2,121.40) to be paid by means of forged instruments.

(f.) That in the month of December he made or caused in making false entries in two pay sheets, purporting to show that the respective sums of \$331.50 and \$725.75 were due to the Wing Kat Cheong Firm.

(g.) That Fatah Mahomed and Aboni Santra, between October 7th and November 14th conspired together to defraud the Government of Hongkong by falsely representing that nine separate sums of money amounting to \$1,307.60 were due to the Wing Kat Cheong shop, and that three sums of money, amounting to \$1,720, were due to the Tung Sing Shop, and that four sums of money, amounting to \$325 were due to the Automobile and Trading Co., purporting that such sums were due for goods supplied and repairs executed for the Police and Fire Brigade Department.

(h.) That, between October 1st and November 14th he caused the sum of \$3,322 to be paid to Aboni Santra (second defendant), by means of forged instruments, for goods supplied and repairs executed for the Fire Brigade.

(i.) That Aboni Santra did receive the above sum of money (\$3,322) knowing same to have been forged.

(j.) That Fatah Mahomed in the months of November and December made false entries in six pay sheets as stated hereunder:—

(1) \$345 due to Yon Cheong Loong.
(2) \$225 due to Wing Kat Cheong.
(3) \$970 due to Tung Sing.
(4) \$400 due to Tung Sing.
(5) \$230 due to Wing Kat Cheong.
(k.) That, between November 6th and December 28th he caused the respective sums of \$345, \$225 \$970 to be paid to the firms mentioned above, knowing same to be forged.

It is believed that the defence will be one of not guilty on all eleven counts.

CHINESE SEAMEN'S WAGES.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

For some weeks past the Chinese Seamen's Union in Hongkong has been seeking to obtain for Chinese seamen an increase of wages. The demand they have made on steamship owners is for an increase of 40 per cent. on wages below \$20 a month, and 30 per cent. on wages above that amount. The "high cost of living," we understand is the ground on which the demand has been made. Some, at least, of the steamship companies long ago, when the cost of living was higher than it is to-day, voluntarily increased the pay of their Chinese crews, and they apparently do not recognise the justification for the demand now made upon them. There have been discussions by the Union officials with representatives of the Companies and with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but as little or no progress was made towards a settlement, the Union on Wednesday sent to the companies a peremptory demand for a definite reply within twenty-four hours, implying that failure would mean that a strike of Chinese seamen would be declared.

COMPANIES PREPARED TO RECTIFY GRIEVANCES.

We are informed that at a meeting, held yesterday, of the principal Steamship Companies interested it was unanimously agreed that the Companies should get into direct touch with the crews of their respective vessels with a view to arriving at a correct appreciation of the position in order to rectify any grievances which may exist.

GREAT BOOT SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

ARE SELLING THEIR COMPLETE STOCK OF OAKMORE BOOTS AND SHOES AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

MEN'S HEAVY BROWN BOOTS	\$15.00
MEN'S BLACK SERVICE BOOTS	\$14.50
SMART BROWN WALKING BOOTS	\$19.50
SMART BLACK WALKING BOOTS	\$18.50
BROWN BROGUE SHOES	\$18.50
BLACK BROGUE SHOES	\$17.50

THESE ARE ALL OUR REGULAR LINES AND MAY BE HAD IN ANY STYLE AND SIZE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

15

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG

Tel. 1741.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. LTD.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS THAT THEY ARE REMOVING TO TEMPORARY PREMISES.

AT 5 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

(Opposite City Hall)

OPENING ON MONDAY 16th, JANUARY 1922.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG S. P. C. A.

CARDS of MEMBERSHIP may be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. Ramsay, Hon. Treasurer, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, or to the undersigned, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG S. P. C. A.

PERSONS losing, or desiring to purchase DOGS are invited to visit the Dog Home situated just beyond Causeway Bay, and indicated by a sign board attached to a Street lamp post.

Inquiries should be made to Inspector BLACKMAN No. 2 Police Station, Praya East, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Hon. Secretary.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

"EGYPT"

Sailing 18th JANUARY 1922, at 11 A.M.

PASSENGERS are kindly requested to note that Baggage for the "EGYPT" will be received at the P. & O. JETTY between noon and 4 p.m. on TUESDAY the 17th JANUARY.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. [212]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

IN THE MATTER OF THE Hongkong Companies Ordinance 1911 to 1921. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 3rd day of January, 1922, presented to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong by the above named Company to confirm the alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the said Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 5th day of December, 1921, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of December, 1921, which Resolution is in the words following:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read 'shown in the printed signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting'."

AND NOTICE is hereby further given that such Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour the Chief Justice at the Supreme Court of Hong Kong on Saturday the 11th day of January, 1922. Any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor or Shareholder or otherwise desirous of opposing the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing personally or by Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Hartson, No. 1 Des Voeux Road, Central, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Date the 13th day of January, 1922.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
216 Solicitors for the above named Company.

ANGLO-CHINESE DIRECTORY 1922.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THIS DIRECTORY contains the name and address, in ENGLISH and CHINESE, of practically EVERY CHINESE HONG in the Colony.

All Hongs are classified under the TRADES in which they are engaged.

A Complete INDEX facilitates reference.

In addition, the Headquarters and Officials of all Guilds and District Chambers of Commerce are given, and the names and addresses of all Factories.

500 PAGES—RED CLOTH COVERS.

A REFERENCE WORK INDISPENSABLE TO MERCHANTS.

CASH WITH ORDER. PRICE 85.

to

PUBLICITY BUREAU FOR SOUTH CHINA.

CHARTERED BANK BUILDING.

215

SS. "CAP ARCONA"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LA PALICE, MARSEILLES & COLOMBO in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 17th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th Inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, on TUESDAY, the 17th Inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

By RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 11th, 1922. [211]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [201]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922 at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [200]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922 at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [199]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922 at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [198]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS of "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 16th January, 1922, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Applications for enrolment and inquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order, D. K. ELAIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd January 1922. [145]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NEXT TOURNAMENT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14th.

MING YUEN GARDENS at 9.15 P.M.

MAIN EVENT:

15 BOUNDS HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

Pie WILKINS, v. P. O. COVER, H.M.S. "Tiania".

R.M.L.I. also

10 BOUND CATCHWEIGHT CONTEST.

W. P. O. MORGAN v. Seaman BOWDOCK, H.M.S. "Hawkins".

AND

FOUR SIX BOUND CONTESTS.

Bookings at MOUTHS.

Members WEDNESDAY 11th January.

General Public THURSDAY 12th to SATURDAY 14th.

Usual prices.

Special Trains will be run.

163.

FOR SALE.

Large Stock of New and Second-hand GALVANIZED STEEL DRUMS (capacity 50 & 100 gallons)

Price very moderate

Apply to KWONG SANG HONG LTD.

P. O. Box 320, Hongkong. [196]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, to whom powers conferred upon them by the Regulations thereof, have appointed DAVID REAY BLAIR to be Secretary as from 1st January, 1922, vice the undersigned resigned.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1921. [206]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1922.

ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RACES close on SATURDAY 21st instant at noon, and must be sent to the Jockey Club Rooms, 3A, Charter Road, on or before this date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, the Jockey Club Rooms (Hongkong Club Annex, Charter Road) or Messrs. Limited and Davis, Alexander Buildings.

[207]

G. R.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to distribute PRIZES on SATURDAY, January 21st, at 11.00 A.M. No Cards are being issued, but to all Parents and Guardians of Students, to Old Boys and others interested in the work of the School, a cordial invitation to honour us by their attendance on that date is extended.

By Order, BERTRAM TANNER, Headmaster.

208

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of January 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

[209]

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PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of January 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Parker Road, Quarry Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

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[209]

INTIMATION

It is universally admitted that

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Still maintains its high

standard of quality.

The same blend, same

good old age, mellowness,

character, and fine flavour.

Forty years reputation.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

Established 80 Years.

MARRIAGE.

NICHOL—EDKINS.—On the 12th January, 1922, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. Copley Moyle, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. S. Crople-Rees, R.N., Lieut. ANGUS DUNCAN NICHOL, B.N., son of the late WILLIAM NICHOL, F.R.C.M., and Mrs. NICHOL of Glasgow and London, to WINIFRED ROSE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. EDKINS, of "Taikoo," 112, The Peak, Hongkong. [214]

DEATH.

RULL.—At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on January 5th, MRS. RULL, only daughter of J. RULL, of Kowloon.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 13TH, 1922.

THE UNIVERSITY.

In the able address which he delivered at the Congregation of the Hongkong University on Wednesday, Sir WILLIAM BRUNYATE, the Vice-Chancellor, gave it as his opinion that a decision must be taken in the very near future as to whether the University is to be regarded as a purely local institution, or as the British University for China. The wider position, he said, would involve very grave responsibility, and he was fully alive to the argument that, if the benefit was to be China's, Hongkong cannot reasonably support the whole burden. On this, in the first place, it may be said that it never was the idea of the founders of the University in Hongkong that it should be a purely local institution. In the address delivered by Sir FREDERICK LUGARD on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone are to be found many sentences which emphasize this. He urged the exercise of an "imperial imagination" in regard to the University and said "if this Colony becomes, as there is every prospect of it becoming, the centre of educational progress in South China, you will have achieved a nobler extension of the principles which underlie the British Empire than any which accompany territorial expansion." A Governor like Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, who had already made a reputation as an "Empire Builder," had no parochial ideas in regard to the University. "We are

forging a link in the chain which binds us," he said, "in friendship and good will with the great country on whose confines this Colony is situated. We are endeavouring not only to afford the highest educational facilities to the citizens of Hongkong, but to hold out the hand of friendship and to assist China to educate her sons without exposing them to long exile and the risk of denationalisation by sending them to Europe and America." It is thus clear that no mere local position has been contemplated from the very inception of the University, and that has been recognised also by many considerable benefactions by wealthy Chinese with no vital interests in this Colony. But it has long since been perfectly plain that the cost of the "wider position" had either not been calculated or that the University was founded with a sublime confidence that its growing financial needs would surely be met as they arose. There is no need now to dilate on the financial crisis which developed three years ago, and which has cost the public funds of the Colony \$1,700,000 to put the University on a sound business footing. As, long before the arrival of Sir WILLIAM BRUNYATE, the community was staggered by a statement that the University needed another four million dollars, it is apparent that a vivid impression of its financial needs for immediate further development had been gained, and that the very important assistance which has since been given by the Government still leaves much to be desired.

The University is especially fortunate at the present stage of its history in having a Vice-Chancellor, who, while keenly appreciative of its great possibilities, is fully conscious of the fact that "policy means finance," and within the past week we have had a statement of the finances of the University which forms "a necessary preliminary to any appeal to the public for further assistance." Long views are necessary in regard to an institution which makes a wide appeal that the University does. In his speech at the Congregation on Wednesday Sir WILLIAM BRUNYATE mentioned that he had submitted to the Court of the University a detailed statement of what money he thinks they will require for the next ten years, both for capital expenditure, and as additional endowment. He spoke of the Court as being "rather startled by the magnitude of the sums." The "strongest committee possible" has been formed to check the estimates and prepare the public appeal for the necessary support. "When I reflect on the very considerable sums we have received in the past from quite unexpected quarters, I see no reason for despondency," said the Vice-Chancellor. That is very satisfactory. The Vice-Chancellor is no doubt aware that the University can hardly look for further financial support from the local Government in the immediate future. H.E. the Governor, in the recent Budget debate, confessed to a fear that during the next few years the Government would be asked to expend further sums for the University, but His EXCELLENCY certainly voiced the sentiment of the taxpaying community when he said he would be reluctant to recommend a further large expenditure from the public funds "until the community have shown more generosity than they have so far." Institutions such as the University, as Sir WILLIAM BRUNYATE said in his speech on Wednesday, depend for their success upon the support of public spirited benefactors. No doubt the severe business depression which has followed in the wake of the great war has been responsible for some disappointment in this connection, but meanwhile the value of the University has become increasingly recognised not only by the Chinese as an important factor in the progressive development of China, but also by the British communities as an important Imperial asset. It is this aspect which needs to be constantly emphasised in British circles beyond this Colony, and we are glad to gather from the speech of the Hon. Mr. SHARP, K.C., that if the remaining portion of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity is to be devoted to the education of the Chinese the claims of the Hongkong University to a share of the funds will be adequately represented in the proper quarters. But whatever sum it may be possible to obtain from that source is certain to still leave much need for benefactions from public spirited Chinese as well as British subjects who appreciate the high value and magnificent possibilities of the University.

A fire at the Pao Yuen Paper Mill, Pootung (Shanghai) last week did damage to the extent of Tls. 400,000.

The Colonial Secretary's Office informs us that quarantine against Salgot arrivals has been removed; also that quarantine is imposed on arrivals from Manila on account of cholera.

Members and subscribers are informed that there will be an additional Dance on Saturday, the 14th inst., at the U.S.B. Club, Kowloon. A special Peak tram car will be run at 12.45 a.m.—ADVT.

St. Andrew's Church hold its annual congregational meeting to-day (Friday), at 8 p.m. The Vicar and Mrs. Lindsay are holding a reception at 5.15, at which these will be vocal and instrumental music.—ADVT.

A Presidential mandate issued at Peking exhorts the people of all provinces to unite with the officials in opening up new roads. The mandate points out the necessity of new roads in order to improve commerce and industry.

The marriage took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday of Miss Rose Edkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins to Lieut. Angus Duncas Nichol, R.N. Our report of the wedding is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

By jumping off a workman's tram, while it was in motion opposite Ice House Street, yesterday, a tramway coolie sustained injuries to his foot necessitating his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

A Chinese attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday by jumping into the harbour from one of the Yammati ferry boats. The man was rescued in an exhausted condition and removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he has been detained.

A Chinese, employed as cook on the s.s. Sochu Maru, was injured in a quarrel with an Indian guard on the vessel. The Indian was arrested and appeared before Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a charge of assault. The case was remanded and the defendant released, bail being fixed at \$100.

Mandates have been issued at Peking accepting the resignation of Mr. Yao Hsi-chiu, head of the

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH MESSRS. AGENTS.]

THE BRITISH-FRENCH PACT.
CONSISTS OF FOUR OR FIVE
PRECISE ARTICLES.

CANNES, January 12th.

A French semi-official statement affirms that the proposed Anglo-French Guarantee Pact is limited to ten years, but that it may be renewed without further notice. It consists of four or five precise and unambiguous articles. It maintains intact French rights under the Versailles Treaty, besides Britain undertakes to give military assistance to France if she is unprovokedly attacked by Germany. The demilitarization clauses regarding the Rhineland are reinforced as both Powers undertake to intervene if Germany violates the military clauses of the Treaty. The Pact does not refer to reparations or to the question of sanctions. Belgium will be invited to join the Pact by the conclusion of an analogous Anglo-Belgian Treaty reinforcing the defensive Franco-Belgian Convention.

SATISFACTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, January 10th.

The papers report that M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George have reached full agreement on the principal features of the forthcoming Franco-British Treaty for mutual protection has elicited everywhere in France the greatest satisfaction, the result being largely ascribed to M. Briand's frankness and diplomatic skill.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

HERR STINNES'S FAR REACHING
MOVE.

LONDON, January 12th.

It is reported that Stinnes has offered the Dutch East Indian Government, a loan of ten million sterling at six per cent. on condition that the 1922 contracts be placed with his combine. The budget provides for extensive construction work in Java and Stinnes is apparently hoping to secure contracts totalling forty million sterling. In order to further the already far reaching trade with the Dutch Indies, the Germans are instituting a central organization of the German Chamber of Commerce, for the East Indies, with a branch at The Hague.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINING
DISPUTE.MINERS' FEDERATION APPEALS TO
GENERAL SMUTS.

JOHANNESBURG, January 11th.

The men's Federation has requested General Smuts to call a joint meeting of employers and the Federation. The unions demand the withdrawal of all ultimatums and notices, no further reduction of wages until the margin between the assumed and actual increase in the cost of living has disappeared, the fixing of a definite ratio of coloured workers to whites in the gold mines, and that the wages of coalminers be not reduced more than half the amount proposed by the employers, or alternatively, as fixed by arbitration.

SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT
SUMMONED.A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
PROJECTED.

LONDON, January 11th.

Mr. Griffith, the new President, is summoning the Southern Parliament elected last May to meet at Dublin in the Mansion House on January 14th for ratification of the treaty and establishment of a provisional government.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.
DISAGREEMENT OVER OFFICERS'
ORGANISATIONS.

MADRID, January 12th.

The cabinet has resigned. It is believed that the resignation is due to the King's refusal to sign a decree dissolving the military juntas, otherwise officers' organisations, which was presented by the Minister of War, Senor La Cierva.

LATEST CABLES.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE TERM
"PACIFIC ISLANDS?"

WASHINGTON, January 12th.

While awaiting word from Tokio regarding the Pacific fortifications in the Naval Treaty, the representatives of the Big Five to-day considered other features of the Treaty. A question which Tokio must decide is whether the string of islands, extending for three hundred miles south of Japan, should be included in territory under which provisions of the Treaty regarding fortifications are to remain in status quo or, in other words, what is the extent geographically of the term "Pacific Islands." Delay in arriving at a solution of this question makes it improbable that a plenary session of the Conference will be held until next week.

HOLLAND'S POSITION CAUSES
ANXIETY.

LONDON, January 12th.

It is reported from Washington that anxiety is felt in responsible quarters lest Holland should drop out of the Nine-Power Agreement and request that any reference to her East Indian Empire be limited to a careful statement of the islands acknowledging Dutch sovereignty.

EARLIER CABLES.

JAPANESE DELEGATES AGREE TO
WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.

The Japanese delegates have tentatively agreed to the withdrawal of troops from the German Kiaochow leasehold and from the Shantung Railway on condition that China furnishes adequate police protection.

The Japanese delegates suggested that the withdrawal of railway guards should be treated separately from the withdrawal of other troops.

THE CANNES CONFERENCE.
FRENCH OPINION VERY CRITICAL.

LONDON, January 11th.

While it is understood that the British Cabinet yesterday unanimously approved the proposed Anglo-French pact, French opinion is apparently very critical. It seems that the French desire a compact for defence, but fear that France's foreign policy may be subordinated to the British.

There is talk of a French political crisis, and it is stated that the French Cabinet is opposed to the agreements projected at Cannes. It is significant that M. Briand is leaving Cannes for Paris to-day to meet the French Chamber, returning to Cannes on Friday.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

CANNES, January 11th.

Mr. Lloyd George handed M. Briand the draft of the Anglo-French pact, which M. Briand will submit to the French Cabinet to-morrow.

A long aide-memoire presented to M. Briand by Mr. Lloyd George deals in the most candid manner with the Franco-British misunderstanding, and emphasises the necessity of putting an end thereto at Cannes.

Mr. Lloyd George sympathises with French fears of German aggression, also with justifiable apprehensions regarding reparations, but points out that Britain also has cause for anxiety and discontent on account of economic conditions imposing serious suffering and privation upon the most heavily taxed community in the world, and therefore suggests a Franco-British agreement under which Britain undertakes to support her ally in the event of unprovoked German aggression.

Mr. Lloyd George declares such an agreement is supported not only by Britain, but probably by the Dominions, with whom the matter was discussed at last year's Imperial Conference. On the other hand, the British people would not consent to being committed to military liabilities elsewhere.

Mr. Lloyd George proposes as a condition of the treaty and entente that the Admiralty of the two countries should confer together in order to avoid competition in shipbuilding between them. He also urges France to co-operate wholeheartedly with Britain for the economic and financial reconstruction of Europe, and concludes that, far from excluding other nations, the Franco-British entente should form the basis for a wider scheme of international co-operation to ensure the peace of Europe.

M. BRIAND "NOT A FREE AGENT."

PARIS, January 11th.

That M. Briand is not a free agent was powerfully demonstrated when an important Republican combination in the Chamber numbering 240 passed a resolution which was telegraphed to M. Briand, to the effect that the Chamber would never consent to ratify new concessions to Germany to the detriment of France and Belgium, and declaring that the Franco-British alliance should be conditional upon no concession being made regarding reparations or the guarantees conferred by the Versailles Treaty, notably territorial.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
COUNCIL.
COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
TO OPEN THIS MONTH.

GENEVA, January 11th.

The first session of the Council of the League of Nations was opened publicly under the presidency of M. Hymans. The Council approved the constitution of the permanent Mandates Commission, also the report of Sir Eric Drummond on the Permanent Court of International Justice, which, the President announced, will meet for the first time at the Hague on the 30th inst.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
STEEL.

LONDON, January 11th.

A report from South Wales states that Siemens' Steel Association, Swansea, has reduced the price of steel bars by ninety pence per ton to 57 7s. 6d. which is equivalent of a quarter of the war-time price.

DEATH OF AN A.R.A.

LONDON, January 11th.

The death is announced of Mr. Edgar Bedy A.R.A. (The deceased was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1915. He was also a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours and of other societies.)

GREAT LAKES CHANNEL.
U.S. AND CANADA TO DIVIDE COST.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives authorising the construction of a channel connecting the Great Lakes with the sea via the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River, the expense to be equally borne by the United States and Canada.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.
U.S. SHIPS TO CARRY GRAIN AT
COST PRICE.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.

At a conference with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Lasker (Chairman of the Shipping Board), President Harding agreed that the Board's vessels which are now idle should carry grain to Russia at cost price.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

"EXCHANGE SPECULATION
LOSSES."

SHANGHAI, January 12th.

Mr. L. W. Lay, Shanghai lawyer, left for Hongkong on January 4th by the steamer Takada en route to Singapore. In the Supreme Court yesterday judgment was given against him in favour of the Netherlands Trading Society for the fls. 93,243 and costs for speculation in silver exchange.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL CLAIM
FAILS.

SHANGHAI, January 12th.

The Shanghai Dock Company won the action (with costs) caused by Mr. E. Bedall for alleged wrongful dismissal.

HOW MISSIONARY'S DEATH.

SHANGHAI, January 12th.

The Rev. A. E. Street died at the General Hospital on Tuesday and was buried at Hsiao-hing Wai yesterday. A missionary at Hsiao-hing in Hainan, he was 63 years old. He had been thirty years in China. His wife and daughter are in California.

YACHT CROSSES THE
PACIFIC.

THE "ALOHA" IN HONGKONG.

There steamed into the harbour yesterday morning a graceful yacht, the Aloha, which has achieved the notable feat of crossing the Pacific. Her owner, Mr. A. Curtis James, a New York millionaire, left that city, in the Aloha, in September; sailed to the Panama Canal and from thence crossed the Pacific to Japan. He intends to return home by Suez.

The Aloha is a large, rapid, three-masted schooner with steam auxiliary power, built broad of beam and is a good going craft in spite of its comparatively small size. Capt. Bezanon, her skipper, has taken the vessel on two long cruises already. Mr. Curtis James, who also holds a navigator's license, is an enthusiastic yachtsman and has crossed the Pacific before in a yacht.

Reports show that military movements are proceeding under orders from the Presidential military headquarters at Kwailin. An army has arrived in Southern Hunan; and twenty companies of militia are to be formed by a Cantonese General in the province of Kwangsi. These companies are to be formed of the defeated soldiers of Luk Wing Ting, most of whom are now considered willing to be loyal to the Government.

President Sun Yat Sen has issued another mandate denouncing Hsu Shih-chang, the illegal President of the Peking Administration. The mandate condemns the Peking President for appointing Liang Shih Yi, "the well-known monarchist," to the Premiership, and also for instructing the Chinese delegates at Washington to enter into direct negotiations with the Japanese in regard to the Shantung questions. President Sun calls upon the people to rise up against Hsu Shih-chang as being a traitor to the Republic.

WAY TO WORLD PEACE.
LORD CURZON ON FRANCE'S
SEPARATE POLICY.

ADVICE TO GERMANY.

The Marquis Curzon of Kedleston (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) as the principal guest at a luncheon of the United Wards Club of the City of London, and in response to the toast of his health, delivered an important address, in which he surveyed the position of European Powers. In the course of his remarks he said:—It is only three years since the Armistice was signed. I cannot pretend that those three years have been years of peace or quiet. Far from it. Peace has not yet been attained, and I would say here looking ahead, that I believe a decade will pass from the signature of the Armistice before we all get into port, or before we have resumed the normal conditions of civil life as it was in the old days. In this state of affairs what is the duty of the Foreign Office? It is, as I conceive it, to steer an even course, to avoid rash experiment or political adventure—(cheers)—everywhere to endeavour to foster those elements that make for confidence, everywhere to have in view the re-establishment of stability in the life of the nations. How well you know how that industrial progress, the stability of exchange, the position of national credit, all depend upon the recovery of confidence be secured? Only by removing and sterilising and destroying those elements in the life of the nations outside, which make for war. (Cheers.) You can imagine, therefore, with what joyful eyes those of us who are connected with government—and the same applies to the nation at large—regard the events which have been happening at Washington during the last ten days. (Cheers.) I am not going to use to-day the language of exaggeration—in that respect I am not going to say that the meeting of the Conference was one of the greatest days in the history of mankind. I have known in my life a good many "greatest days" which did not turn out to be quite so great a few years later as they looked at the moment when they dawned. I remember very well that the late Tsar of Russia issued a receipt or an invitation to the peoples of Europe about disarmament, and when they met for the first time amid the spasms of the world, the conference at The Hague was held to be the greatest day in the nineteenth century, but it did not prevent the occurrence within less than twenty years of that date of the most cruel, horrible, and devastating war that has ever been, and it did not prevent the author of that invitation from losing his life. In the same way, I remember, in the Secretaryship of State of Lord Grey of Fallodon, there was a proposal made that we should conclude a treaty of arbitration with America. Again the sun had dawned upon a day the like of which had never been equalled. It did not prevent the war, taking place. Therefore, I am not going to utter to-day any premature hosannas. I do not suppose that our swords are going to be shaped into ploughshares or our spears turned into pruning-hooks.

"A GREAT STRIDE FORWARD."

I do not suppose the old Adam is utterly expurgated from the composition of the human mind, but the resolution of the conference, but the resolution of the people, that the change will take place. (Cheers.) At the same time, I do not think anyone will deny that the steps that were taken at Washington marked a great and notable stride forward in the moral progress of mankind. (Cheers.) Disarmament enters the field of practical politics when a definite limit is placed to the size of the navies of certain Great Powers, and still more when one of those Great Powers comes forward and announces to the world that disarmament shall begin in her case by stopping the construction of ships which have already been ordered. (Cheers.) It falls to the lot of the Secretary of State in America to give the lead; and it fell to the lot of our representative, Mr. Balfour, to follow it. (Cheers.) All honour to those two men. But don't suppose the matter is ended there. A great deal of spadework remains still to be accomplished, and I would like to utter one word of caution and to suggest certain conditions which still remain to be fulfilled. It is no use reducing our armaments at sea if we are still to contemplate the piling up of vast armaments on land. (Cheers.) The second point is that the example must not be set by one nation only, or even by two or three; it must be followed in proportion to their position, and by all. It is not for Great Britain to accept or submit to the sacrifices which others pass them by. (Cheers.) The third condition is that if we who are the greatest naval Power in the world, whose sea communications are the longest in the world, who are dependent for our daily existence as a nation on the command of the sea—if we are willing to reduce our naval protection let no other Power be allowed to build up any other kind of instruments of attack either in the air or under the sea which might render our sacrifice nugatory, and which, so far from leaving us in the proud position of having set the example, may leave us in the perilous position of having incurred undue risk. (Cheers.) These are the sole precautions and conditions that I would like to attach to the proceedings at Washington. But what is passing there affords an illustration of another principle to which I am constantly giving expression. As I said at the meeting of the Mansion House and I said there that in my view the only way by which we could recover the peace of the world was by setting in operation at every stage the machinery of international co-operation. Believe me, it was not a platitudinous statement. It was the utterance of a profound political truth. It is only by the nations acting together with a common policy, without jealousy or arrière-pensée; it is only by these means that we can get back. Look at what happened at Washington. Until the meeting of the Conference Japan was building ships, America was building ships. Why could they not stop? Because each one was afraid of the competition of the other. Each

was afraid of being confronted with a programme bigger than his own. But they met at Washington around a table. Someone gave the lead. Another Great Power followed, and in a moment you had an advance by common consultation and mutual action which it might have taken years to achieve if it had been left to the initiative of any individual Power acting by itself. I should like to apply this golden method all round. We want to re-establish the peace of Europe. It cannot be done by waving an enchanter's wand; it is only by the methods I have described. It was only by common action that the question of Silesia, which threatened to embroil Europe again in war a little ago, passed into the region of prospective solution; it was only by common action that, in the case of the Adriatic, again outside the theatre of war, Italy composed her differences with her neighbour State. It is only by common action that Germany can be compelled to take her place once more, as she must ultimately, as a peaceful unit in the comity of nations.

CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD.

If France were to adopt an isolated or individual policy of her own she would not in the long run injure Germany and she would fail to protect herself. In what lies the real strength and protection of our great Ally across the Channel? It does not consist in the valour of her soldiers, great as that is. It does not consist in the strength of her armies, potent as they are. It does not consist in the inexhaustible spirit of her people. It does not consist even in the justice of her cause. It consists in the fact that the conscience of the world and the combined physical forces of the world—and in that I include, with the Great Powers of Europe, America also—will not tolerate the reappearance in the heart of Europe of a great and dangerous Power which is always rattling the sword in the scabbard and which is a perpetual menace to the people of Europe. (Cheers.) We shall convert Germany into a peaceful member of the International Council of Europe only if the Great Powers combine, not merely to enforce the Treaty, but to make it clear that no policy of retaliation or revenge will be tolerated by them; and that they will assist Germany to play her part provided that she shows sincerity and good faith. (Cheers.) So long as Great Britain and France and Italy hold together I am hopeful of this result. Let me give you the latest illustrations. Why was it that the ex-Emperor Carl failed in his foolish and fatuous attempt to recover the Hungarian throne? Not because the people of Hungary would not accept him, although that is true. It was because it was known that the Powers of Europe were resolved not to permit the reappearance of this source of danger upon the scene. Why was it that last year Soviet Poland did not succeed in overrunning Poland? Not because of the efficiency of the armies on both sides, because the fighting was almost nil, but because the Powers of Europe made it known they would not allow this State of Poland, which they had recreated, and to whose new existence they had pledged their honour, to be submerged. Why is it that the Hohenzollern menace is no longer a danger to Europe? I know not whether the German Emperor, if he reappeared on the border of Germany, would receive any sort of welcome from his people. I think myself it would be warm, but I will not define the nature of the warmth. (Laughter.) But in any case the menace is not a serious one, because the Great Powers of Europe, as long as they act together, will not tolerate it. Thus, you see that the sole guarantee for the recovery of the peace of the world is not the old idea of the splendid isolation of any individual Power—there is no longer a splendour after all in isolation—but it is the harmonious and fruitful co-operation of all the Powers as a whole.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A NEW GRAMOPHONE.
REMARKABLE NEW ALL-BRITISH
INSTRUMENT.

The absolutely perfect gramophone has so often been promised that a certain amount of scepticism is inevitably engendered when yet another is announced. There can, however, be no question at all as to the very remarkable results achieved by the Clifphone, a new British instrument of which a demonstration was given recently at Claridge's Hotel. This is a machine which has been devised, after many years of patient experimenting, by Mr. W. E. Clifton, an English inventor, who may certainly be very warmly congratulated upon the outcome of his labours.

For the purposes of the demonstration the procedure adopted was to put the same records first on one of the finest obtainable ordinary machines, and then on the Clifphone, and the differences in the results were so striking as to admit of no question. In every instance the Clifphone reproduction was incomparably superior in every respect.

Not only was the volume of tone enormously greater, but in respect of its quality also the improvement was no less striking. A piano concerto (De Greef in a Liszt Rhapsody), a purely orchestral piece (Wagner's Trauermarsch), and a number of vocal solos were reproduced in turn, and the contrast was equally unmistakable every time.

This is not to say that even yet the absolutely perfect gramophone has been devised. In the case of the Clifphone, as of all others, for instance, there is still room for vast improvement in the reproduction of the sounds of the orchestra, while neither the new instrument nor its rival yesterday was much more successful in reproducing the characteristic timbre of the violin—for Kreisler in his Caprice Viennois was another of the records heard. But this only means that there is still something left for inventive genius to do, and going by the wonderful results which he has already accomplished in improving on the existing instruments, Mr. Clifton would seem to be the man to do it.

It was mentioned incidentally, that in the course of his experiments, which have extended over twenty years, Mr. Clifton made some 3,000 different forms of diaphragm before he arrived at what he wanted.

Notes by the late Albert Ballin on his last interview with the Kaiser, which have just been published in the biography of the creator of the Hamburg-America Line, once more present the "Supreme War Lord" as an exceedingly subject figure, anxiously aured by his entourage of the military command and heads of the Civil Government, and kept, as far as possible, in manageable temper by spoon-feeding with false or sophisticated news. The whole story is very characteristic of the loose, haphazard way in which great decisions were actually arrived at in Germany during the war. After the failure of the last spring offensive became manifest, Ludendorff sent Colonel Bauer to Herr Stinnes to urge the necessity of having a fresh Chancellor in the place of the senile Count Hertling, "for whom his son, the cavalry captain, really governed." Stinnes, in his turn, appealed to Ballin, and they discussed the matter in the presence of Major von Harbou, who represented Colonel Bauer. Prince Bulow was proposed by Stinnes for the Chancellorship, but Ballin wished to have him for the peace negotiations.

Military Headquarters wished Stinnes, Ballin, Dinsberg, and Krupp von Bohlen to wait on the Kaiser together, but eventually decided that the second-named should go alone. This was on August 25th. The meeting with the Kaiser took place on September 5th, and, contrary to Ballin's wish, in the presence of the new Chief of the Civil Cabinet, Von Berg, "who is obviously a Conservative and a Pan-German, and appears to conduct the Government at Court." Ballin describes the talk as follows:

"I again found the Kaiser very badly informed, and in the exalted mood which he prefers to show in the presence of a third person. Things had been distorted in such a way that even the serious failure of the offensive, which at first had caused him great depression, had been transformed into a success. It was intended to retire into the old Hindenburg position, and the Kaiser had thus attained nothing beyond the loss of some hundreds of thousands of valuable human lives. All this, as has been said, was dashed up to the wretched monarch in such a way that he had no inkling of the catastrophe. He now sets all his hopes on Von Hintze, whom he obviously regards as a great light."

I submitted to the Kaiser my great doubts and told him I did not think it would be promising to begin peace negotiations with England, but urgently recommended that we should as quickly as possible get into touch with President Wilson, who did not desire territorial gains in Europe and was an idealist, but that there was a probability that, if the war continued, Mr. Wilson would get into the hands of the war party, and would no longer be accessible for a settlement according to ideological principles. The Kaiser saw the justice of this view, but thought we must wait for negotiations till autumn, when we had secured the Hindenburg position. Then we would be made of the mediation, offered by the Queen of Rumania. Where I was too frank, Berg intervened adroitly, and he told me when the Kaiser had gone that the Kaiser must not be made too pessimistic."

In another part of his notes Ballin says:—Moreover, the Kaiser declared that this war would soon be followed by another, the second Punic war. He spoke much of the alliance between England and America, which, naturally, was directed against Japan, and developed political views which made it evident that he was extraordinarily badly informed.—Daily Telegraph.

WHY GO TO THE HILLS?
NOVEL SYSTEM OF COOLING A
ROOM.

If the experiment now being made with a new cooling system proves a success at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, there will be little to tempt anyone away from business and Calcutta even during the torrid summer months. There is a room in the building which is kept at a uniform temperature below 70 degrees C. all the year round. Yesterday while it was unpleasantly hot in the sun, an Englishman representative, on entering the room, felt as if he had suddenly been transported to the cool heights of Darjeeling. There were no fans visible anywhere. His curiosity was aroused, and he made a remark to Colonel Megaw, the Director of the Institute, about the temperature in the room.

Colonel Megaw smiled and then explained how the temperature was kept low. There is a long narrow structure of walls a curious wooden structure. Adjoining the room is the cold storage refrigerator, and pipes are so arranged that cold air is pumped into the room through them and circulates freely. Provision is also made for the supply of fresh air.

The architectural and mechanical arrangements—although they seem to be very simple—are unique. Recently one of the English papers in South China contained a suggestion from a contributor of having houses built with cooling arrangements somewhat similar to those adopted by the architect of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine—at the suggestion, it may be mentioned, of Colonel Megaw—but engineers and architects in Hongkong rushed in to contradict the practicability of such devices. The authorities at the Calcutta school are carefully noting how the system works—it has been working successfully for some months. Once it is declared to be free from any serious disadvantages, there is no doubt that it will be extensively adopted not only throughout India but throughout the Far East. Then, we shall dispense with our electric fans and the punkahs, and few will undertake the pilgrimage to the Hills.—(Ex.)

GERMANY'S "WAR LORD."
HOW HE WAS DECEIVED.

BALLIN'S LAST INTERVIEW.

Notes by the late Albert Ballin on his last interview with the Kaiser, which have just been published in the biography of the creator of the Hamburg-America Line, once more present the "Supreme War Lord" as an exceedingly subject figure, anxiously aured by his entourage of the military command and heads of the Civil Government, and kept, as far as possible, in manageable temper by spoon-feeding with false or sophisticated news. The whole story is very characteristic of the loose, haphazard way in which great decisions were actually arrived at in Germany during the war. After the failure of the last spring offensive became manifest, Ludendorff sent Colonel Bauer to Herr Stinnes to urge the necessity of having a fresh Chancellor in the place of the senile Count Hertling, "for whom his son, the cavalry captain, really governed." Stinnes, in his turn, appealed to Ballin, and they discussed the matter in the presence of Major von Harbou, who represented Colonel Bauer. Prince Bulow was proposed by Stinnes for the Chancellorship, but Ballin wished to have him for the peace negotiations.

Military Headquarters wished Stinnes, Ballin, Dinsberg, and Krupp von Bohlen to wait on the Kaiser together, but eventually decided that the second-named should go alone. This was on August 25th. The meeting with the Kaiser took place on September 5th, and, contrary to Ballin's wish, in the presence of the new Chief of the Civil Cabinet, Von Berg, "who is obviously a Conservative and a Pan-German, and appears to conduct the Government at Court." Ballin describes the talk as follows:

"I again found the Kaiser very badly informed, and in the exalted mood which he prefers to show in the presence of a third person. Things had been distorted in such a way that even the serious failure of the offensive, which at first had caused him great depression, had been transformed into a success. It was intended to retire into the old Hindenburg position, and the Kaiser had thus attained nothing beyond the loss of some hundreds of thousands of valuable human lives. All this, as has been said, was dashed up to the wretched monarch in such a way that he had no inkling of the catastrophe. He now sets all his hopes on Von Hintze, whom he obviously regards as a great light."

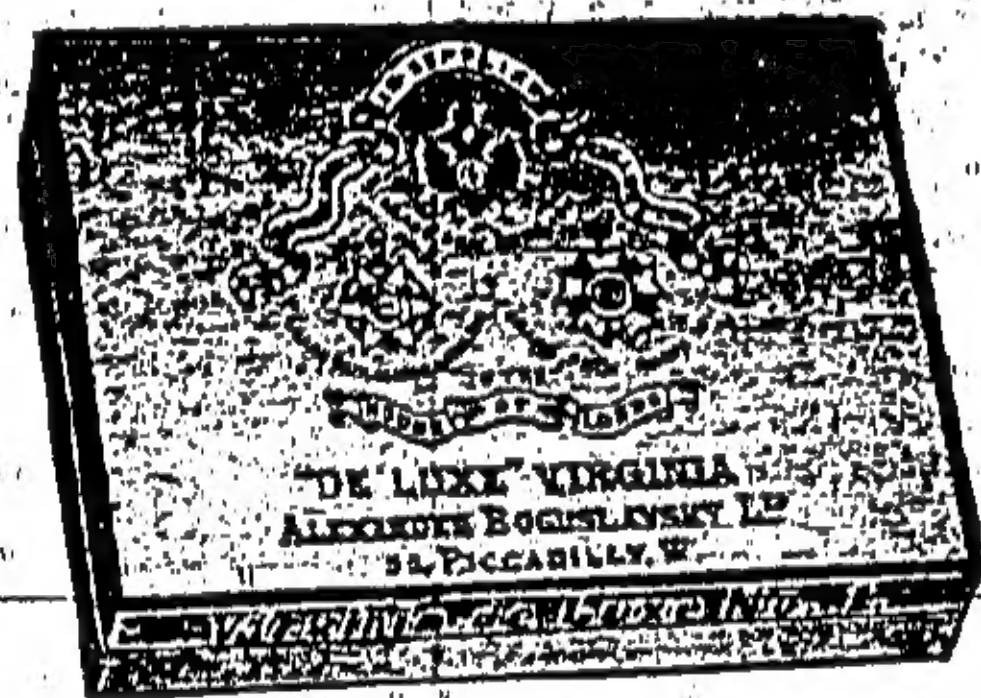
I submitted to the Kaiser my great doubts and told him I did not think it would be promising to begin peace negotiations with England, but urgently recommended that we should as quickly as possible get into touch with President Wilson, who did not desire territorial gains in Europe and was an idealist, but that there was a probability that, if the war continued, Mr. Wilson would get into the hands of the war party, and would no longer be accessible for a settlement according to ideological principles. The Kaiser saw the justice of this view, but thought we must wait for negotiations till autumn, when we had secured the Hindenburg position. Then we would be made of the mediation, offered by the Queen of Rumania. Where I was too frank, Berg intervened adroitly, and he told me when the Kaiser had gone that the Kaiser must not be made too pessimistic."

In another part of his notes Ballin says:—Moreover, the Kaiser declared that this war would soon be followed by another, the second Punic war. He spoke much of the alliance between England and America, which, naturally, was directed against Japan, and developed political views which made it evident that he was extraordinarily badly informed.—Daily Telegraph.

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"PICCADILLY."

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, November 23th.

The kimono is a garment little seen in France, Frenchwomen being far too individual to accept for their use or ornamentation an article that is the same in cut and style as millions of others the world over. There are a few rare examples to be seen in the Chinese and Japanese shops in Paris, but these are bought by women to match, perhaps, an Oriental boudoir or as a kind of exhibition piece, because always the kimono for sale in these shops are very beautiful and costly.

As the dressing-gown affects in her home, more than her English and American sisters do, a substitute had to be found for the handy kimono. The result is a collection of individual and charming models that range from the simplest of crepe or flannel wrappers to the most elegant of silk and lace tea-gowns, which Madame wears when she receives her friends to tea, or even when she gives an unofficial dinner party.

The materials which go to make up these becoming gowns are as varied as the cut and styles chosen. There are zennas and two similar fabrics—gold and silver—crepe de Chine, Clack silk and Tachina crepe, satin (quilted and plain) Georgette, triple nylon and a most effective material known as Chinese cloy. This last is patterned all over with quaint Chinese motifs and shows a plain backing, the colour of which is invariably repeated in the collar, cuffs, facings, etc., as a method of trimming. The line of the simpler type of gown is always, inspired by the kimono, but no entirely new note is added by means of a different fastening, fantastic sleeves, and trimming that could never possibly figure on the traditional robe of the little Japanese lady. Dressing-gowns which are less of a wrapper and more of a rest gown, are fashioned in more costly materials, and become more daring and fantastic in design. The latest, in keeping with the spirit of the moment, are a mass of flowing draperies, trailing panels and even trains; they show long, blousing over backs, and straight lines similar to those of the "chemise" frock, to which some idea of a shape is given by means of a girdle worn slanting and low down on the hips. Where the fancy of the designer is curbed in the matter of street dresses, he is able to give it full play in the creation of rest gowns; therefore, nothing is considered too extraordinary or bizarre to be called a sleeve when it is destined to figure on a rest gown. Accordion pleats have quite died out for street wear, but they are still used to a tremendous extent on "robes d'intérieur." Cape effects are also very popular, a comparatively plain gown having, as a special note of distinction, a very beautiful cape in silver or gold tissue, silk or metallic lace, or lace in a colour to harmonize with the rest of the scheme. Fur—for preference in some soft tint such as ermine, white rabbit, white monkey, sable or mink—is another method employed for trimming. Marabout (an ornamentation the French are very fond of on all occasions) is also used, very often dyed a pastel pink shade. Swansdown, of course, never fails to provide a note of dainty grace. Chenille and fringe complete the list of materials which designers are using at present as trimming. Cheruit thought of an original idea when he joined a wide band of ivory silk-moiré on to a "chemise" type of orange crepe de Chine gown with a lattice of black chenille. Another model was in flesh-coloured crepe de Chine with long sleeves that reached to the hem of the skirt. Another model had most original sleeves made with a triangular piece of material, the apex being let in at the neck, the sides being sewn on to the body in a raglan effect, and the two flowing ends being finished with a couple of tassels to match the gown. This was not only an original effect but, as easy one to copy for anyone desirous of fashioning a dressing gown that will be rather different from the rest. Another original sleeve effect was obtained by simply sewing a row of looped ribbons, not quite a yard long, along the seam of the sleeve; the effect of these loops of ribbon was most charming. Another original effect was obtained by taking a straight piece of material about two yards long, gathering one end into the waist in front cutting out an oval for the neck to pass through, and allowing the remainder to hang down over the shoulders to the hem of the skirt, which was a separate garment made of the same material to match.

When the question of warmth has to be studied as well as that of aesthetic effect, the most popular material is quilted satin, in a pastel shade of mauve, pink or blue. As mauve is now the colour preferred above all others for lingerie, most wrappers and rest gowns are also in that shade. A charming model I saw was in pale mauve quilted satin, trimmed with bands of white rabbit, another was trimmed with cords made of the same satin, twisted into fantastic designs and applied on in the form of bands of insertion.

For those for whom the question of cost is not bound to come before all others, the rest gown par excellence is made from one of the beautiful old Spanish or Oriental shawls that are so much in vogue just now. A simple slip of silk or satin is worn as a foundation, and over it is draped the shawl in a series of graceful folds, which are caught into the waist by a handsome girdle, or looped on one hip by a showy ornament.

For some reason or other, Parisiennes are far less partial to the wearing of boudoir caps than English and American women are, but in revenge, they always take care to have the daintiest of foot-wear to match their robe d'intérieur, giving as much thought to the slippers they will wear in the house as the shoes and boots they will wear outside of it. These must always have heels, as the heeled slipper shape is considered far too (Continued at foot of next column.)

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Hongkong, January 9th, 1932. [186]

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"slippy" to be accepted in the realms of elegance. Satin, of course, is more worn than any other material, next in favour coming brocade. Slippers that have only a toe-cap and heels but no heel-cap are exceedingly popular so, also is the dainty little boot model in quilted satin with high forked flaps that reach above the ankle, the edges being finished with a band of "swansdown." When the shoe takes it into her head to wear a Japanese kimono, the Parisienne always completes the Oriental scheme by wearing with it little Japanese or Chinese slippers to match.

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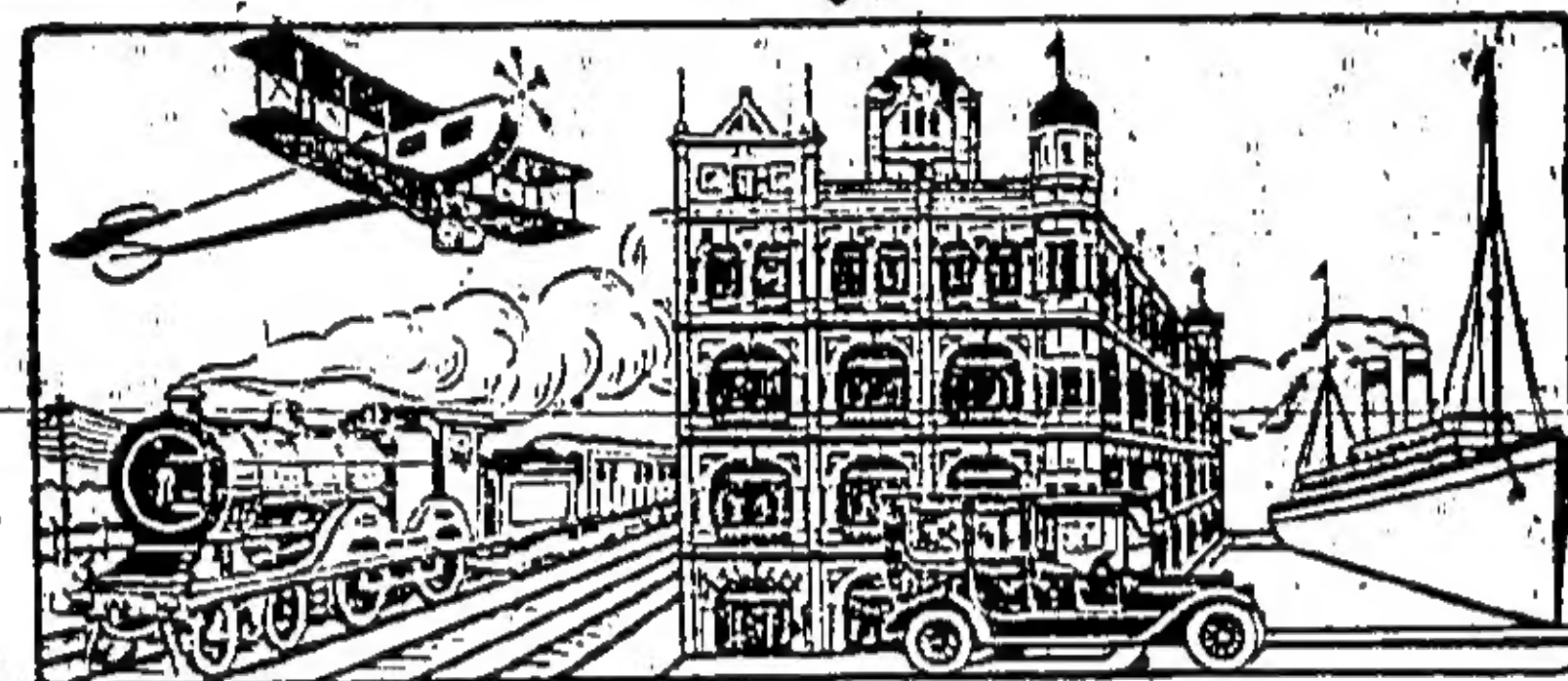
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Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.**OUR LONDON LETTER.**SETTLEMENT OF THE IRISH
QUESTION AT LAST.

"THE IRISH FREE STATE."

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

It would be well-nigh impossible to exaggerate the relief that was felt when it was announced here that agreement had been reached over the Irish question. For a long while the situation had been as black as it could be. Until the last moment the Press accounts of the progress of the negotiations at 10, Downing Street contained scarcely a glimmer of hope that a settlement would be arrived at. But suddenly came the welcome news, and the delight on all sides was unrestrained. There was, however, no public manifestation; the people of this country are not built that way. What was noticeable was that wherever men met in the rain and elsewhere the Irish settlement was referred to as a matter that gave just grounds for satisfaction.

Throughout all the anxious months and weeks that have passed there was the haunting dread the civil war would break out again in Ireland. This was constantly in mind. So many surprising things had happened in that country that this tragedy was apparently quite possible. It was at the back of men's minds all the time. It was a factor that had to be taken into account.

WHEN THE NEWS WAS ANNOUNCED.

I dare say the scene at Downing Street when the momentous news was first made known will be duly recorded in the history books of the future. It may be there will be plenty of life and colour in the picture. As a matter of fact, like many another great event that has changed the current of human destiny, what actually occurred was rather commonplace. About a score of journalists, including some well-known Lobby correspondents, had been at "No. 10" during the evening while the Conference was sitting. The Conference had sat on many occasions, but this was regarded as a fateful day. The members of the Cabinet and the representatives of Sinn Féin had been together twelve hours. Midnight came, and here was no word or inkling of what was taking place. The journalists made small bets among themselves as to the result. A few policemen were about; a door-keeper slept in his box, and was the most evasive man in that small company.

The night wore on into the " wee sma' hours " until a quarter to three, and then some of the Sinn Féin delegates came out. They looked more cheerful than when they went in. But they would not say a word. Close behind them came the Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, looking happy but rather jaded. "The news is not so bad," he said, as he got into his car. Mr. Churchill also looked pleased, but was for once uncommunicative. Then an official appeared, and simply said, "an agreement has, in fact, been reached."

There was an immediate rush by the journalists to their waiting taxi-cabs, as the significance of the announcement was realised, and Fleet Street had the intelligence that the age-long strife of Ireland seemed to be at last ended. The morning papers had by this hour gone to press, but special editions were printed. Thus we came to the beginning of a new era in British-Irish history.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

Mr. Lloyd George is receiving well-merited credit for the part he has played in the negotiations. Towards the last one observer in close touch with what had been going on summed up the Prime Minister's position by saying, "He has his coat off this time, and is working for all he is worth." The message from the King published a few hours after the news was made public paid generous tribute to the efforts made by Mr. Lloyd George to bring about a settlement. He certainly is the man of the hour. Whatever his shortcomings may be in the domain of statesmanship as judged by the old-time standards, it is beyond all question that when it comes to finding a bridge, or even a plank, to make a way towards agreement in the course of difficult negotiations he is supreme.

THE EXTREMISTS.

In London for many weeks past everyone who had inside knowledge of the situation was aware that the leaders on both sides wanted peace. The British Government desired it. It was eagerly desired by Mr. Arthur Griffiths and Mr. Michael Collins, the Boshes and Smuts of Ireland. But there were the extremists who had to be reckoned with. These people made attempts at agreement almost impossible by insisting on ancient shibboleths and out-worn catchwords. At the last—and this was what decided the issue—the leaders, greatly daring, decided to act on their own account, to face the possible consequences from their own "die-hard" supporters, and force a settlement.

It is interesting to be able to state now that what hung up the negotiations for weeks was the question of allegiance to the Crown. This was especially the case with regard to the exercise of the Royal veto. It was upon this rock that the negotiations appeared certain to split. As is well-known, technically the King's veto exists for the purpose of over-riding Dominion legislation, but in practice it is never used unless at the express desire of the Dominion Ministers. What it really signifies is the preservation of a sentimental link with the Monarchy and the ancient Constitutional traditions and usages of the Mother country. The extremists who made so much of the fact knew this perfectly well, but it served their designs for the time being.

KITCHENER'S DEATH.
The authorities have done wisely in issuing a plain, unvarnished statement regarding Lord Kitchener's death. All sorts of myths and legends had begun to grow round his disappearance on that wild and stormy night in June 1916, when he went down in H.M.S. *Hampshire* off the Orkneys while on a secret trip to Russia. One tale persistently spread and widely credited as true was to the effect that a woman spy in London

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Hongkong, January 10th, 1922. [195]

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Hongkong, 3rd January 1922. [194]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
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Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Jan., will be subject to rest.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 31st Jan., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 11th 1922. [204]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**THERAPION NO. 1****THERAPION NO. 2****THERAPION NO. 3**

At 1, rue de Valenciennes, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

gave the German Government information beforehand about Lord Kitchener's intended journey, and in consequence, the *Hampshire* was sunk by a German submarine.

The story was quite circumstantial. I had frequently heard it talked about in the West End. The spy was said to be a woman named Elbie Boecker, and she was supposed to have obtained her knowledge of Lord Kitchener's movements from a British officer friend of her husband's with whom she was dining a short time before the warship sailed. It was also currently reported that Boecker received ten thousand marks from the Germans as the price of her information.

Now, the War Office gives a complete and unqualified denial to the story. The woman was, in fact, a prisoner at the time she was supposed to have been dining with the British officer, and she was immediately deported after her release from gaol—not because she was a known spy, but because she had travelled beyond the prescribed limit from her place of residence as an enemy alien. The tale from start to finish was pure moonshine. But despite the official version, I shall not be surprised if there are people still ready to believe German espionage was responsible for Lord Kitchener's death. That is the way myths and legends are preserved.

HARD TIMES FOR TRADESMEN.

The tradesmen in the West End of London are very disappointed at the present state of business. They are complaining that Christmas, 1921, is not likely to bring them much profit. The home trade is dull, and the quantity and quality of presents purchased for dispatch abroad is disappointing.

As a rule, tradesmen in London can usually tell at the beginning of December what the Christmas season is likely to be by the generosity displayed towards friends and relatives overseas. The absent are never altogether forgotten. No doubt the extra cost of postage and transport generally are responsible for some part, at least, of the falling-off this year; but hard times at home—the difficulty of making both ends meet—is the true explanation.—H.B.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 11th.

Canada Maru, Japanese str., 3,547 tons, Capt. M. Sekijo, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Chinkiang, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. B. H. Thomson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Huiyung, British str., 1,362 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Saigon, with rice.—Fook Tai Cheong.
Shun Shun, Chinese str., 237 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. O. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.

January 12th.

Aloha, American yacht, 329 tons, Capt. A. C. James, from New York and Poochow, in ballast.—Master.
Euryedon, British str., 3,331 tons, Capt. R. J. Williams, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hangang, British str., 1,336 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Japan, British str., 3,237 tons, Capt. P. W. Rowe, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Kishu Maru, Japanese str., 1,567 tons, Capt. H. Onchi, from Shanghai, with rice.—O.S.K.
Soochow, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taito Maru, Japanese str., 1,103 tons, Capt. T. Hori, from Canton, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Takung, British str., 1,777 tons, Capt. E. Tapsell, from Hongkong, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Teuch, British str., 2,781 tons, Capt. T. W. Hannay, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese str., 1,657 tons, Capt. Nakagawa, from Miike, with coal.—M.H.K.
Yuet P'oh, Chinese str., 563 tons, Capt. T. L. Brown, from Hilo, with sugar.—Fuk Shin S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

January 12th.

Boraco Maru, for Moji.
Cuddalore, for Singapore.
Cuddalore, for Singapore.
Chefoo, for Manila.
Chinkiang, for Canton.
Euryedon, for Batavia.
Gangra, for Swatow.
Hangang, for Yokohama.
Hangang, for Swatow.
Hanoi, for K. O. Wan.
Hank Chee, for Swatow.
Hank Yeh, for Swatow.
Hydrange, for Swatow.
Macassar Maru, for Batavia.
Shanghai, for K. O. Wan.
Shinyo Maru, for Moji.
Soochow, for Canton.
Tungchow, for Shanghai.
West Jester, for Manila.
Yuenang, for Manila.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. s.s. Janus left Calcutta on January 11th, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on January 27th.
The P. & O. Co.'s H.M.T. Himalaya left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst., and is due here on the 15th inst. at about 8 a.m.
The s.s. Moorish Prince (Furness (Far East) Ltd.) is expected to arrive here from Shanghai on Saturday, January 14th, at noon.
The B.M.S. Empress of Japan is expected to arrive here at noon to-day (Friday) and will berth at Kowloon Wharf.
The Dodwell-Castle line s.s. Bolton Castle sailed from New York on the 6th inst., for ports in the Far East via Panama, and is expected here in the beginning of March.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru (Australia line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Nagasaki on January 11th, and is expected here on January 17th.

LAUNCH OF BULK OIL LIGHTER.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., launched from their Shipyard at Kowloon, on Tuesday evening, the Bulk Oil Lighter *Delaware*. The vessel is built to the order of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and is 171 feet in length by 35 feet in depth. She is designed to carry 350,000 gallons of oil in eight oil-tight compartments operated from one pump-room, the pump capacity being 180 tons per hour and the pumps adapted for operation either from the shore or from vessel alongside. There is also a cargo hold forward for the carriage of case-oil, and the vessel is so built that propelling machinery may readily be fitted, if required, later on. The launching ceremony was gracefully performed in the time-honoured manner by Mrs. D. H. Cameron. There were also present Mr. D. H. Cameron, Mr. J. A. Shaw, Mr. H. A. P. Conant, Mr. F. D. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Durrsmid, Mr. A. L. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Folbergill, Mr. H. C. Page, Mr. W. L. Marshall, Mr. W. L. Barker, Mr. C. C. Sanderson, Miss E. B. Brett, Mrs. P. A. Hollander, Mr. W. G. Lawson, Mr. C. M. Larner, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Goodwin and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bailey.

Mr. Bailey remarked that this was the fourth and largest Bulk Oil Lighter his firm have built for the Standard Oil Co. and she would, he hoped, be a great success as her predecessor, the *Mefo*. She could scarcely be a greater success than the *Mefo* unless she were a submarine, for he remembered seeing the *Mefo* loaded almost level with the water, and if this had been her normal condition of working for 14 years he was afraid they could not improve upon her as a surface carrier; possibly the Standard Oil Co. might require later on submarine oil-carriers as well as surface vessels, in which case his firm would be glad to do their best in that respect.

Mr. Cameron mentioned that Messrs. Bailey & Co. had been doing work for his Company for nearly 20 years and he had no doubt the *Delaware* would prove as satisfactory as her predecessors.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Delaware (P. & O.), due Jan. 13th.
Empress of Japan, due January 13th, at 8 a.m.
Empress of Russia, due Jan. 27th.
Genoa Maru, due January 17th.
Hoosier State, due January 18th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 19th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 16th.
Kawa (P. & O.), due Feb. 13th.
Maybashi Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 31st.
Nagoya (P. & O.), due January 18th.
Phenius (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 17th.
Siberia Maru (T.K.K.), due Jan. 20th.
St. Albans (B. & A.), due January 18th.
Tottori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 8th.
Yoshino Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 16th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The steamship *Teas-maru* was blown off the Northern Route and arrived at Honolulu on December 20th after weeks of fighting with tempestuous storms, in which the first mate and an able seaman were washed overboard and drowned. The *Teas-maru* was en route from Portland, Oregon, to Japan, and encountered the storms when she was 900 miles off the coast of America. The cable mentions that she has several bad leaks and a heavy list to port, and will have to remain at Honolulu for several days in order to undergo the necessary repairs.

THE STRANDED "MANJI MARU."

The tug boat *Takao* despatched to salvage the stranded *Manji Maru* has arrived in the Hainan Straits. Shortly after arrival the M.H.S. steamer *Josei Maru* passed close to the wreck and the tug signalled that the prospects of salvage were good, provided bad weather did not hamper the operations.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

TO	FROM
Telegraph Co.	Shanghai
Kyocki	Kurume
Tsushima	Yoshiwara
ing	Tokio
Kongyau Rooyeson	Peking
Laymen 28 Desvieux Road	Shanghai
Yutahew Chungshu Street	Chefoo
Yuesheung Great Eastern Hotel	Hagchow
Mr Dongfo 334 Queens Road	Shanghai
Loo Wan Lam H.K. Motor Car Co.	Shanghai
Likwalong Garner Quelch	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

TO	FROM
N.Y.K.	Shanghai
Lebau	Fremantle
Suzaben	Haiphong

WEATHER REPORT.

January 13th, at 12:03—Pressure is relatively low over China. It has increased considerably from Weihaiwei to N.E. Japan owing to the approach of an anticyclone from Mongolia. The southern anticyclone is now central between Japan and the Bonins.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.80 inches, against an average of 0.30 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Direction: Force: N.E. winds, fresh, some drizzle or mist.
Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: N. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: moderate.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 13th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 13th at 5 a.m.	On 13th at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.02	30.00
Temperature	62	63	69
Humidity	70	75	60
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	5	3	4-7
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th ... 64
Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th ... 62

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 13th to 19th January, 1922.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day	Month	Time	Height	Day	Month	Time	Height
Jan.	13	10 47	4.6	Jan.	13	1 21	0.5
Jan.	14	10 24	5.3	Jan.	14	3 11	3.8
Jan.	15	10 25	5.3	Jan.	15	3 14	2.7
Jan.	16	11 20	4.8	Jan.	16	4 10	0.2
Jan.	17	10 26	5.1	Jan.	17	4 44	3.6
Jan.	18	10 7	4.9	Jan.	18	5 35	0.7
Jan.	19	11 13	5.6	Jan.	19	6 23	3.4
Jan.	20	10 56	5.0	Jan.	20	6 20	0.8
Jan.	21	10 14	6.9	Jan.	21	6 44	2.8
Jan.	22	1 46	6.1	Jan.	22	6 44	3.0
Jan.	23	1 18	6.1	Jan.	23	7 53	1.9
Jan.	24	2 42	5.3	Jan.	24	8 34	3.2

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

THE BIG FOUR

EMPRESS OF CANADA	22,000 REG. TONS
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	19,300 REG. TONS
EMPRESS OF ASIA	16,850 REG. TONS
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	16,850 REG. TONS

ECONOMIC TRAVEL

THESE SHIPS ARE FITTED WITH EXCELLENT INTERMEDIATE CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

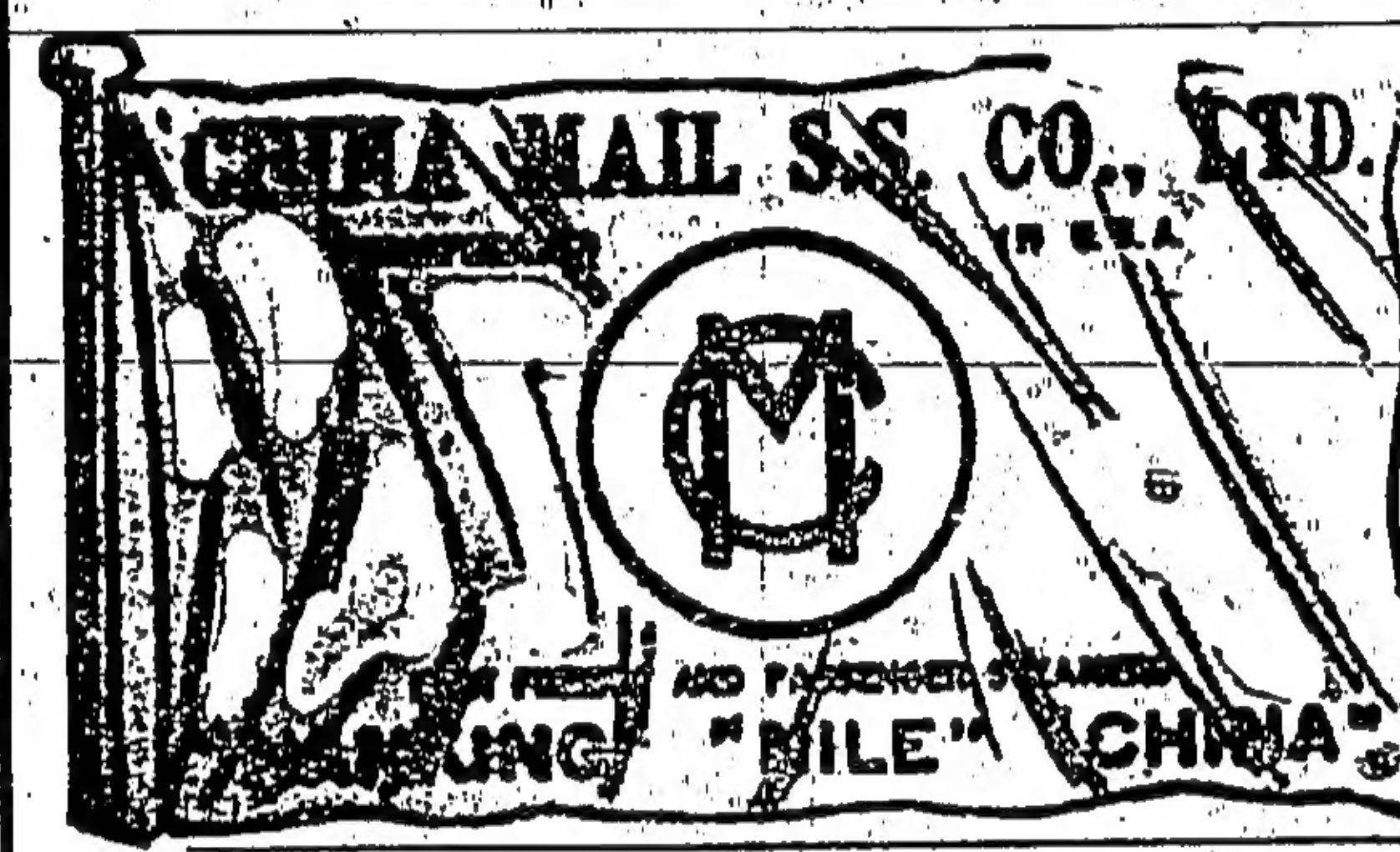
HONGKONG TO ENGLAND—TIME 30 DAYS.

FARE: \$439.85 GOLD

INCLUDING FIRST CLASS SLEEPING CAR BERTH TO MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION ON EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND OR EMPRESS OF FRANCE, 25,000 AND 18,500 TONS RESPECTIVELY.

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Hongkong Office Telephone 752 Cable Address GACANPAC.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE
FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service
HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
s.s. "NANKING" Feb. 20th at noon.
s.s. "CHINA" Jan. 16th

Java Service

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & BATAVIA
S.S. "NILE"
February 3rd.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.
O. T. SWERIDGE, GENERAL AGENT
PRINCES BUILDINGS, 108 HONG KONG
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG SOERABAYA MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 24th Jan.
"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 6th Feb.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA:

"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 1st Feb.
"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 21st Feb.

For further particulars please apply to—
K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Princes Building, Tel. No. 2208.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC-FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada. For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, 4th Floor, Princes Buildings Telephone 1083.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, THE ILAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"			
STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	LEAVE HONOLULU
TAIYO MARU	20,000	Jan. 18th	Jan. 18th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 31st	Jan. 31st
TENYO MARU	20,000	Feb. 16th	Feb. 16th
KOREA MARU	20,000	Feb. 24th	Feb. 24th
SHINYO MARU	20,000	Mar. 8th	Mar. 8th
PERSIA MARU	20,000	Mar. 29th	Mar. 29th

Calling at Dairen.

"SOUTH AMERICAN LINE" HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HIO SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BARBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	15,000	Feb. 26th
ANYO MARU	15,500	Mar. 31st
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 13th

* Omit Manila.

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. 974 & 71.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

S.S. "WEST CAYOTE"

will be loading for Japanese Ports and Portland Oregon, on or about, 31st January, 1922.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Common Overland Points.

Agents: ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. 1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
"West Chopaka" 27th Jan.

* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco for weekly sailings to NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points. HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st floor, Powell's Building, 15, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 8008.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
HALDIS	JAVA	17th Jan.	25th Jan.	SAIGON
TUPANAS	JAVA	17th Jan.	31st Jan.	BATAVIA
TUKEMBANG	AMOY	19th Jan.	31st Jan.	JAPAN
TIBODAS	JAVA	21st Jan.	24th Jan.	SOERABAYA
TULIWONG	JAPAN	22nd Jan.	24th Jan.	AMOY via SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	23rd Jan.	2nd Feb.	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA	31st Jan.	3rd Feb.	JAPAN

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Yok Building, First Floor. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Telephone No. 1574.

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(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA.

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailing, subject to alterations.

For full particulars apply to—

"OLDEKERK" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG, 22nd Jan.

"RADJAH" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG, 10th Feb.

"ALDABI" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG, 10th Mar.

"TJISONARI" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG, 10th Apr.

"HOTI" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG, 10th May.

For full particulars please apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents, Yok Building.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, MOZAMBIQUE, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FOR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

S.S. "CITY OF BOSTON" ... 30th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 17th Feb. Marseilles, London, R'ham. & Hamburg
S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... 24th Feb. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 17th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... Middle March do.
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 10th May do.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or ELLERMAN & CO., CANTON.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Jan.
"CITY OF DUREAM" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th Jan.
"KEEMUN" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Feb.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REES & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPT. GROSS TONNAGE SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "AZAY LE RIDEAU" 15,000 ... On or about 21st Jan.

MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK, AFG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "PORTHOS" 20,000 ... On or about 15th Jan.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

A. BODENFUEHR,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW
AND RETURN

Occupying 9 & 10 Days.

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Parsons ... FRIDAY, Jan. 12th, at 12 Noon.
"TAICHING" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... TUESDAY, Jan. 17th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... FRIDAY, Jan. 20th, at 12 Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bika Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.
General Managers.

P. & O., British India

Apcar and

Eastern & Australian

Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (North)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,200	14th Jan. Noon	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	B'bay, Marseilles, L'don. & Antip.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	1st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOYA"	8,854	15th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,840	1st Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	6,709	14th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KEIVA"	8,017	15th Mar.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,088	20th Mar.	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	12th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,987	28th Apr.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" 7,000 16th Jan. Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" 4,000 12th Jan. 5 p.m. Manila, Batavia, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	4,500	13th Jan.	Yokohama and Shanghai.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	17th Jan.	Yokohama direct.
"NAGOYA"	7,600	18th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to variation without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the service of their P. & O. Tientsin Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

ARGUN MARU ... Thursday, 19th Jan.
BURNES ARIES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. (PASSENGER SERVICE)
CANADA MARU ... Friday, 12th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"JAVA MARU" ... Tuesday, 17th Jan.
"MALAYA MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Feb.

DELI & BANGKOK via HAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.
"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Friday, 20th Jan.
"MANILA MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd Feb.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service, via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
HAGUE MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
"HAMBURG MARU" ... Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 30th Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.
"AMARU MARU" ... Sunday, 15th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Thursday, 28th Jan.
"BOHEU MARU" ...
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer: "TAIYUAN" ... 12th Jan. ... About 19th Jan.
"CHANGSHA" ... About 21st Jan. ... About 5th Jan.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Lights throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is on board. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

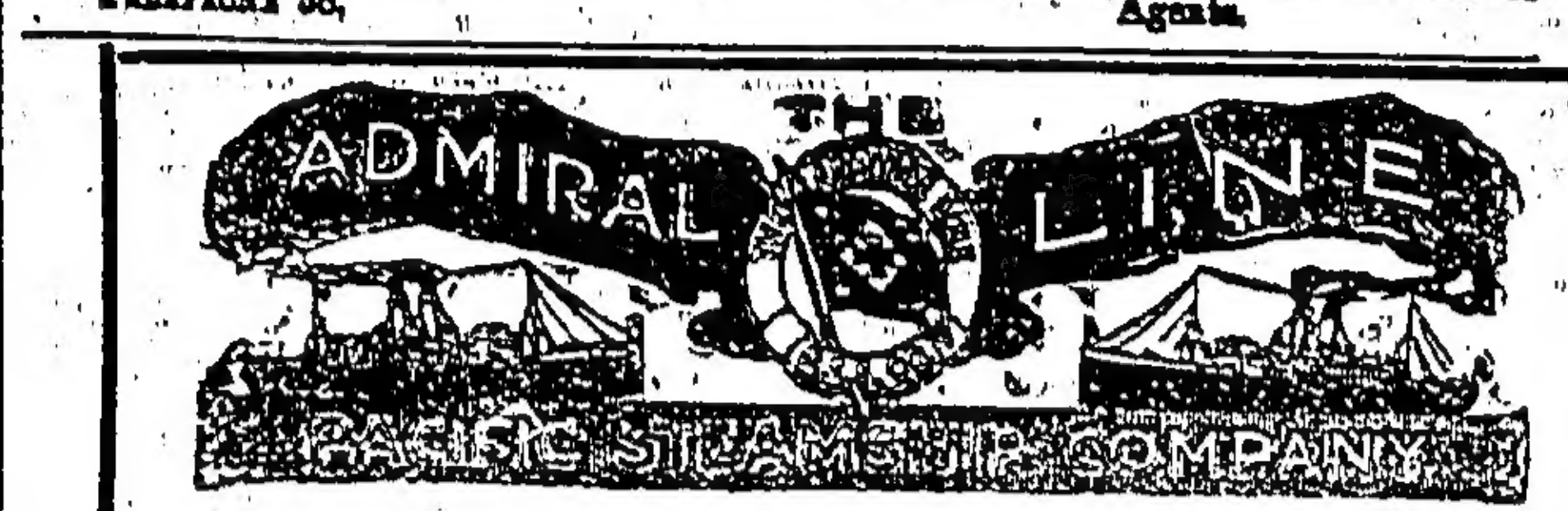
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
WUHU	"CHINNTANG"	On 14th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 15th Jan. D'light.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LINAN"	On 15th Jan. 10 A.M.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"TIENTSIN"	On 16th Jan. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 17th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 17th Jan. Noon.
SWATOW & PUKOW	"TAMING"	On 17th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KINGYUAN"	On 18th Jan. Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SHUNTUNG"	On 21st Jan. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & PUKOW	"TEAN"	On 22nd Jan. 10 A.M.
PARROT & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 23rd Jan. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Smallest Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai three weekly and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE AND VICTORIA, B.C.

via SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Sails	arrived Seattle
S.S. "PINETREE STATE"	(For Seattle) Jan. 12th.	Jan. 31st.
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	(For Seattle) Jan. 23th.	Feb. 14th.
S.S. "BAY STATE"	(For Seattle) Feb. 9th.	Feb. 25th.

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Jan. 18th.
S.S. "BAY STATE"	Jan. 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland/Coastwise points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE.

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Jan. 13th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to NEW YORK

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SUBUGA"	Jan. 12th 1922.
S.S. "SATSUMA"	Feb. 25th.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP

LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONES AGENTS 5th Floor, Union Building, 2477 & 2478.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... (via Suez) Early Mar.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain).
St. George's Building.Telephone 2145.
Telegrams (Furness)

